

Sunday in Moscow

Joseph Clark, The Worker's correspondent, tells of his first day in the Soviet capital. In his first dispatch he describes how the people crowd the parks, bookstores, theatres, concerts and movies—and everywhere is the slogan 'Za Mir'—For Peace.

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26

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In 2 Sections, Section 1

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MILLIONS DEMAND VETO OF POLICE-STATE BILL

— See Page 3 —

Crucial Hours

As The Worker went to press the McCarran-Wood bill passed the House and is about to come up for a vote in the Senate.

The battle to prevent our country from being saddled with the fascist McCarran-Kilgore bill is coming to a climax. It must be waged on two fronts.

First, President Truman should be deluged with tens and hundreds of thousands of messages urging him to veto the measure. His action will depend upon the expression of public sentiment, and there can be no letdown on this.

Second, the pressure on Congress, and especially the Senate, to sustain such a veto must begin right now.

There are some false ideas that sustaining the veto is impossible in view of the huge Senate vote for the bill. Such ideas are dangerous as they are wrong. It is essential to note that many who voted for the bill did so not because they were firmly for it, but because they were swept along with the tide of hysteria.

Twenty-nine Senators voted to substitute the Kilgore bill for the McCarran bill in the original Senate debate because they viewed the McCarran bill as fascist and unconstitutional.

These 29 can be made to see that their original opposition to the McCarran bill has popular support. This could sustain the veto.

What must be done?

1) Wire President Truman at once urging he veto the McCarran-Kilgore bill.

2) Wire or write two Senators from your state now urging they back a Presidential veto of the bill.

In New York State, this means urging Sen. Herbert H. Lehman to stick to his opposition to the measure, and wiring to Sen. Irving M. Ives insisting he vote to sustain a veto.

3) Wire or write Senator Scott Lucas (D-Ill), Majority Leader, urging he rally the Senate majority to sustain a veto.

SNEAK ATTACK

By Kinkaid



Stoolie in Teachers 'Trial' Admits Getting \$25 Per Day

By Harry Raymond

The thought control departmental trial of the first eight Jewish teachers, suspended in the Board of Education drive against the Teachers Union, was recessed last Wednesday until Monday after the star prosecution witness was revealed to have testified falsely in earlier witch-hunt hearings.

Joseph Zack Kornfeder, the witness after testifying for two days on alleged Communist theory and practice, in the trial of David L. Friedman, the accused teacher, suddenly admitted he had lied before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1948 about his place of birth.

Kornfeder admitted, under defense cross-examination, that he was a professional witness in thought control proceedings against progressive Americans. He testified he sold his testimony for \$25 a day, plus carfare and \$10 a day expenses.

Questioned by Harold I. Cammer, Friedman's attorney, Kornfeder said he had told the committee under oath in 1948 and had

sworn at other witch-hunt hearings as he was born in Scranton, Pa. His credibility was shaken when the defense lawyer showed Kornfeder received citizenship in the fall of 1948, his application showing he was born in the European area now Czechoslovakia.

THE TRIAL OPENED with New York City Corporation Counsel John P. McGrath demanding that constitutional rights be denied Friedman and the seven other teachers charged with "insubordination and conduct unbecoming a teacher."

McGrath said he anticipated Friedman "will assert the existence of constitutional guarantees of political and academic freedom which are threatened by his proceeding."

Under "lesser stringency," he told Trial Examiner Theodore

Kiendl, J. P. Morgan Co. lawyer assigned to try the case, a demand that constitutional guarantees be upheld should be received with "some tolerance."

But the Korean war, he added, wipes out such guarantees for Friedman, whom the Board of Education charged, violated school rules by alleged membership in the Communist Party.

FRIEDMAN was not linked with Kornfeder's testimony of alleged experiences in the Communist Party from 1919 until 1934, when Kornfeder was expelled as a provocateur and enemy of the trade union movement. Kornfeder did not know the teacher.

But his testimony, which had no bearing on the alleged acts of the teacher, was permitted by Kiendl to become part of the trial record.

Marc Puts Office on Wheels

It Isn't Only His Program That Sets Pace in 18th C.D.

When Rep. Vito Marcantonio innovates it's a joy to behold. The dynamic people's Congressman whose campaigns are always practical lessons of political sagacity and devotion to the community interest, has now opened an "office on wheels."

A beautiful trailer that once had kitchen, bedroom and even a "living room," has been converted into an election campaign headquarters. Rep. Marcantonio will use it to visit his constituents throughout the 18th Congressional District and will be available night and day for personal meetings at street corners,

ly since his struggle against the McCarran bill in Congress, was never higher in the teeming 18th district.

The five campaign offices for Marcantonio—there are two in the eighth, two in the 10th, one in the 14th and one in the 16th Assembly Districts—are preparing distribution of thousands of folders and leaflets, mailing cards urging registration

during the week of Oct. 9-14, and billboard posters. The response of the 18th CD to Marc's campaign has caused his opponent, James G. Donovan, Democratic-Republican-Liberal, to scream for more funds.

The bankruptcy of Donovan's program is seen in his prepared poster, still at the printers, which rants: "Defeat Moscow's tool in Congress." The people who have elected Marcantonio seven times have heard this phony lie before. They never believed it.

They don't believe it now.



REP. MARCANTONIO

before tenement stoops and even in between red lights.

The trailer-office which takes to the streets at 10 a.m. tomorrow is equipped with a wireless phone, files, waiting room, maps and complete paraphernalia for on-the-spot meetings and distribution of election material.

Sound trucks, including one in the name of the Trade Union Committee to Elect Marcantonio and Other Labor Candidates, will begin rolling Monday morning too. The campaign is geared for action, swift action, the kind that gets places literally.

Marcantonio's prestige, especial-

NEW ROCHELLE FIGHTS LITTLE McCARRAN LAW

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Stunned by the pro-fascist blitz put over by its erstwhile progressive mayor, this city of 870,000 is beginning to fight back against a local law which requires registration of all Communists and other progressives living, working in or regularly passing through the city.

The law, first such to be passed in a New York community, was rushed through the City Council Monday without warning or hearing.

The measure was proposed by Mayor Stanley Church, a Democrat who for many years sought and received the backing of Communists and other progressives.

CHURCH HAS admitted he has received letters and wires of protest even though a public campaign against the bill did not get under way until after its passage. The Westchester County Committee for Human Rights, a body of

prominent citizens, has protested bitterly. It is reported that among the individuals protesting was Milton Heimlich, legislative director of the Mayor's Council on Unity.

The local Standard-Leader, in an editorial Wednesday, charged the bill was blitzed through illegally since it was introduced and passed the same day without all members present.

The law requires everyone to register who belongs to any organization which "advances the objectives of the world Communist movement." Failure to do so within ten days will mean six months in jail and \$500 fine. Church has declared it will be applied not only to members of the Communist Party but to other groups as well. He has not defined what groups.

Communist leaders in Westchester County say a wide movement of protest is beginning to develop. They plan to go to the courts at once to knock the law out as unconstitutional.

Scanning the News

Lessons in Asia

While MacArthur's troops were "teaching a lesson" to Koreans with bombings, shellings and mass destruction, the real news in Asia was being made much further south, where the Chinese people were teaching their own lessons. The news came in a reluctant admission on inside news pages here that the Chinese Peoples Republic had overcome the plague of famine and starvation—without outside "help." . . . "Despite floods, famine," wrote The Times Tillman Durbin, "the Communists have managed . . . to keep their cities supplied with food at lost cost." . . . And while MacArthur was using nearly every method of modern warfare against the Koreans his plans and those of his Wall Street masters was being upset again by the Viet Minhese still further South than China, who with primitive weapons but with indomitable spirit were clearing the French invaders from still more of their land.

Poland Plays Football

Former Nazis and near-Nazis were rubbing their hands in glee in West Germany. . . . Plans were already being worked out for a new Reichswehr headed by the old General Staff as soon as they got the okay from Dean Acheson. . . . Big obstacles in the way, however, was the opposition from the people in France, England, U.S., and Germany itself. . . . The Italian cabinet began consideration of its own version of a McCarran Bill . . . only trouble, however, in putting it across was the presence of two million Italian Communists and a working class and peasantry siding with the Communists. . . . Front-page news in Poland was the big soccer tournament, with thousands participating and hundreds of thousands attending the games.

Lewis and Green

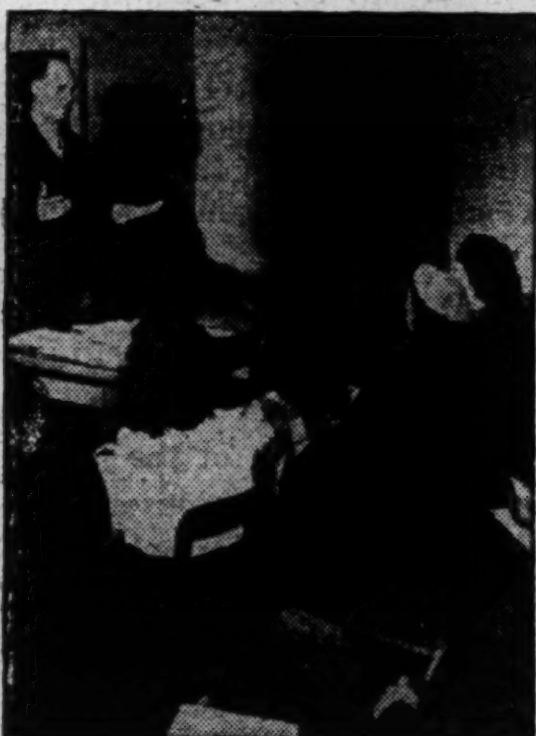
Presidential adviser W. Averill Harriman drew a blank from AFL conventions delegates when he told them to prepare for years of sacrifice. . . . But the delegates thundered their applause when a sentence popped up in his speech: "We must guard our civil liberties." . . . John L. Lewis wrote another letter, warning that Ohio coal miners might "evacuate" the pits if Senator Taft should enter any of them looking for votes. . . . "The underground workings are unnecessarily confined, and the air therein is easily contaminated," Lewis wrote. . . . Back at the AFL convention in Houston, William Green said he would "fight against infiltration by any ideology."

Too Noisy on Western Front

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, ALP candidate for U.S. Senate from New York, was voted a life member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. . . . The State Department voided the passport of Dr. Ralph Spitzer, former associate professor of Chemistry at Oregon State. Spitzer had been dismissed from his university post after he suggested it might be a good idea to look into the theories of Russian biologist Trofim D. Lysenko. . . . Scripps-Howard columnist Robert C. Ruark was worried over audience reaction to the revival of the film classic ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT. . . . He was especially concerned over the "overflow of youngsters" applauding any mention of peace in the movie.

Cops Probe Cops

The probe into the tieup between New York's cops and the gambling racket was getting hot. Acting Mayor Impellitteri jumped into the picture. He ordered the Police Department to look into any possible connection between cops and bookies. . . . Arnold Constable, one of New York's big department stores, celebrated its 125th anniversary by giving a breakfast for its old customers. There was no raise for the workers from the only big non-union store in York. . . . William Allan, Worker correspondent, placed 12th in a race for Detroit Common Council, polling 5,398 votes. . . . Robert Kelly, Minneapolis Communist Party chairman won nomination in the non-partisan primary for state legislature by coming in third and getting 1,784 votes, 30 percent of the total cast. . . .



At the Jefferson School (l. to r.): Registrar Rosalie Berry helps students choose course; Dorey A. Wilkerson, director of faculty,

Why They're Enrolling at Jefferson School

The corridors are buzzing again at the Jefferson School of Social Science. Many Institute of Marxist Studies classes have already begun; and registration for the fall term courses opening next week is rapidly gathering momentum.

It is a remarkable achievement that more than 75,000 persons have studied at this Marxist educational institution during the past seven years. There could be no more convincing proof of its vital service to the working people of our community.

Who are the students? Why do they come? Here are some of the answers they give to Registrar Rosalie Berry and her co-workers:

A Negro seaman wants to "know the real score on Russia." A trade union organizer needs "theory that will help me fight the Social Democratic wreckers in my union." A factory worker explains: "I never went to college, and I always wanted to take a course in Shakespeare."

ONE HOUSEWIFE who cannot attend evening classes is grateful for the school's provision of special care for her young children while she takes the Tuesday morning course on Economic, Political and Social Issues in the World Today. A graduate student from a local university registers for courses

in philosophy and political economy, remarking: "I hope they make more sense here than what they teach up on the hill."

A hesitant youngster explains: "I've never been here before; but I understand you have a beginning course on what this Communist business is all about." A Puerto Rican worker registers for La Ciencia Social, pleased at this opportunity to study introductory Marxism in his native language. A white lady hopes the course on the Negro Question "will tell me what's going to happen to the race problem down South where I live."

HERE IS A GENUINE people's

school—open to all, low fees, one night a week for 10 weeks, no entrance requirements or credits or degrees. Everyone who comes does so because he wants to learn.

And thousands continue to come. On any given night when classes are in session, between 400 and 700 students fill the lecture rooms and workshops of the Jefferson School's nine-floor building at 16th Street and Sixth Avenue.

They also take part in the many non-classroom features of the school's program. The library has the most extensive Marxist-Leninist collection in the country. Plays by the Jefferson Theatre Workshop are often better than "on Broad-

way." The Saturday afternoon Jefferson Forum witnesses many lively discussions on current political issues. Art exhibits, progressive movies, weekend conferences, Sunday evening public lectures—these are among the many and varied activities which have earned the Jefferson School its reputation as a vital center of learning and culture for the working class.

In this period of threatening war and fascism, the Jefferson School moves confidently ahead as a symbol of that bright socialist future which will surely free and enrich the lives of all our people in the years not too far removed.

UE Pacts Set the Pace

By George Morris

The new contracts of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers for its 30,000 International Harvester and 46,000 General Electric workers this week set a new pace in labor's current drive for wage increases. Both those contracts, won despite great difficulties due to the splitting policies of the CIO's leaders, are putting rightwing on the spot, particularly in steel where negotiations are soon to get under way.

The Harvester workers, forced to go on strike again two weeks ago when the company reneged on its earlier agreement providing an across-the-board raise of seven cents an hour and other increases, forced the company to drop its demand of new conditions and won higher raises to the bargain. They went back with a 10-cent across-the-board raise, and raises for skilled crafts ranging from 13 to 32 cents an hour.

The company's demand of a five-year pact and penalties for activities in unauthorized strikes, were dropped. The union, however, had to accept an escalator clause for the 18 months its contract is still to run. That, union leaders stress, is less serious than being tied down for five years to a cost-of-living index, as the company and Walter Reuther want.

THE 22,000 members of the UAW in Harvester after the union turned down the UE's offer of joint action, are still on strike for a new contract. The UE's agreement was on a wage reopener.

Similarly in General Electric the UE won raises ranging from 10 to 15½ cents an hour, an extra holi-

day with pay and a pension-insurance plan that provides monthly pensions ranging from a minimum of \$123, including social security, to \$190. The feature in the UE's pension plan which most workers like is their vested interest in it, so that a worker who leaves the company can still be credited for benefits when he becomes of age.

The workers pay in two percent of their wages, on a maximum of \$3,600 a year, towards the fund, but they are privileged to withdraw what they paid in, with interest, when they leave the company.

The UE's sick and insurance plan, on the other hand, costs the workers less and provides higher benefits than the Murray plan in steel because the company pays about two thirds of the cost. In steel it is 50-50.

SURPASSING ALL other considerations in the UE's contract with GE is the preservation of the conditions that the workers won through 14 years of unionism. When negotiations began last Spring the company sought to rewrite the pact from beginning to end with Murray's steel pact as the model. It would have meant virtually eliminating seniority as the



basic consideration in hiring and layoff, emasculating the grievance and shop steward machinery and weakening other clauses.

Instead of a five-year pact a speedup clause and the escalator, the GE pact with UE runs for two years and will have a wage reopener and a right to strike, every six months.

In the meantime there was a cloud over the conditions under which workers in General Electric plants represented by James Carey's IUE, will be working. James Matles, addressing the UE convention in New York this week, revealed that the IUE had accepted substantially the proposals of the company as early as Aug. 1. The terms were even mimeographed and sent to the IUE locals. Only the question of pensions was in dispute.

THE FEAR of a superior pension plan in the electrical industry, said Matles, was an uppermost consideration with Murray who tied his union down to \$100 pension for five years. In an effort to avoid embarrassment, said Matles, Murray and Carey sought the same pension plan with GE, and to achieve that, planned to force the issue into a delaying fact-finding committee.

The plan, therefore, called for a strike the Tuesday after Labor Day, for which a call was suddenly

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issued on the Friday preceding Labor Day. The strike would begin. Promptly the U. S. Conciliation service headed by Murray's friend Cyrus Ching would ask that the dispute be left to fact-finders and the IUE would accept after a day's demonstrative walkout.

It was soon discovered, however, Matles said, that some of the IUE locals voted against joining the walkout because they knew it was "a phony." The contract agreed to a month earlier was already in their hands and they saw no useful purpose for that sort of a strike, Matles asserted. Moreover, the UE had obtained a copy of the IUE's pact, spread

it widely and exposed it as a "sell-out," Matles said.

Seeing themselves out on a limb if some of their locals didn't respond, the IUE leaders frantically hastened to Ching to arrange for his wire to arrive a day earlier, on Labor Day. He sent his wire asking that the walkout be held up in the interest of the war, at 3 p.m. Labor Day and a wire timed only twenty minutes later was sent in reply by the IUE accepting his request unconditionally, Matles reported.

Carey's pact, for only a year, ties the workers to the cost of living index.



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DEMAND FOR GAG LAW VETO THUNDERS THROUGH JERSEY

Demands for a Presidential veto of the McCarran-Mundt-Kilgore police state bill were thundering through New Jersey this week as House and Senate politicians tinkered to combine the worst repressive features of the catch-all measures passed by Congress. The protests ranged from the Communist Party to anti-Communist rightwing officials of the New Jersey labor movement, and included liberal and conservative civic leaders throughout the state. In Trenton, AFL, CIO and Farmers Union leaders united to send a joint appeal to President Truman. Said Joseph Landgraf, president of the Mercer County Central Labor Union,

liberties of the American people as expressed in the Bill of Rights of the U. S. Constitution. "We join with all public spirited citizens in calling upon President Truman to veto this legislation which is so contrary to our

American heritage of freedom and democracy."

SIMILAR ACTION was taken by the Political Action Committee of the New Jersey CIO Council in a statewide Essex House conference at Newark. PAC called on Jersey Congressmen to sustain the President's anticipated veto.

Without exception, all New Jersey Congressmen present—including the "PAC Congressman"—had voted for the original bill when it was steamrolled through the House. Effect of the state protests were seen in defensive telegrams sent to constituents by Sen. Hendrickson, who whined he had voted for the police state law because he said, it contained guarantees protecting "our sacred heritage of freedom."

Rabbi Ahron Opher, president of the state region of the American Jewish Congress; Rev. Harry R. Pine, state representative of the American Civil Liberties Union, and James Imbrie, chairman of the N. J. Progressive Party, were among numerous New Jersey notables who actively urged citizens to add their appeals for a Presidential veto.

BENJAMIN MAIATICO, executive secretary of the South Jersey CIO Council, told The Worker all CIO locals in his area were sending wires to Truman demanding a veto.

Charles Serrano, state director of the powerful CIO Textile Workers Union, said he "fully supported" his national organization's stand for a veto.

Typical of extreme rightwingers was Thomas Saul, executive secretary of AFL Shipworkers Local 1, Camden, who said he had "no comment"—but added: "I suppose the damn bill will put all of us in concentration camps, including guys like me."

Wage Strikes Rock Big Trenton Plants

TRENTON. — The wage kettle has been boiling over in Trenton's big plants. Rank and file militancy in the face of Truman's impending wage freeze has rocked both the employers and rightwing union leadership.

Largest number of strikers are the 1,400 members of CIO Steelworkers Local 2111 at the Roebbling plant here, out since Aug. 26. The original walkout in the rope shop (against the company's speedup scheme to double production with new machinery) touched off discontent of the rest of the plant's workers on other unsettled grievances. Local and regional leaders of the Steelworkers haven't dared buck the workers' wrath by pressing for an end to the walkout. The company is very arrogant and this week the possibility loomed that the strike might spread to the company plant in Roebbling itself.

ANOTHER BIG Steelworkers Local 3335 at the De Laval Turbine plant, has been out since Sept. 7. The workers are fighting under a reopener for 15 cent more pay, pensions and a better health insurance plan.

At GE, 1,000 workers in IUE-CIO Local 455 took Jim Carey more seriously than he intended in his phony strike call. They went back only after the general settlement, in spite of company letters to all workers scolding them for acting against national IUE-CIO orders. At Sloane-Blabon, too, the company was able to beat down a strike of 80 members of CIO Rubber Workers Local 89 by enforcing a one-week suspension of six women workers.

IN CONTRAST was the settlement—without a strike—in which UE Local 108 (independent) won a seven-cent raise for 250 workers at Gould Storage Battery. Similar strikeless gains were won by Local 672 of the United Auto Workers (CIO) at Young Spring and Wire, and by AFL Teamsters Local 469.

Local 741, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, won a significant victory over the Mercer County Restaurant Association. This united front of the bosses had set out to smash the militant AFL local by forcing strikes and lockout in a large number of shops at one time. But the workers fought back hard and the bosses' front crumbled last week.

FARMERS RAP GM 'NAZI-LIKE' ATTACK

TOMS RIVER.—Two major New Jersey farm organizations—the Eastern Division of the Farmers Union and N. J. Federated Egg Producers of Toms River—have condemned the GM goon attack on two World War II veterans who advocated peace.

The poultrymen noted the attack in their weekly newsletter. The Farmers Union, in statements in local newspapers, termed the incident "Nazi-like" and declared: "The right of people to express opinions which might differ from the status quo, must be kept inviolate."

Shore Women Call Peace Conference

ASBURY PARK. — "Peace is the only dignified, honorable and constructive policy which our country can pursue. It is the only policy with a future."

That is the stand of Women for Peace, well-known Shore Area organization which has issued a call for a conference for peace to be held here Saturday, Sept. 30, at the Young Men's Christian Association, Main and Monroe Streets.

The conference will be opened at 1 p.m., by Mrs. Louis Lager, chairman, and will receive invocation from the Rev. R. C. Ransom of the Bethel AME Church. Dr. Clementina Paolone, national chairman of American Women for Peace, will deliver the keynote speech. Following the keynote session the assembly will be divided into these seminars:

- Effects of Atomic Warfare on the Community. Rev. Samuel S. Buntin, pastor of Cliffwood Beach AME Church, will serve as moderator. Discussion leaders will be Belle Waldomir, director of case work, Essex County Jewish Child Care Service, and Bert Zoda, education director of the Eastern Division of the Farmers Union.

- Effects of Atomic Warfare on Civil Liberties. Moderator will be Rev. Harry R. Pine, pastor of the Greenwood Avenue Methodist Church, Trenton, N. J., correspondent of the American Civil Liberties Union and a member of the N. J. Methodist Church Conference Commission on World Peace. Discussion leaders are George Patrick Herbert, local chairman of the Food and Tobacco Workers Union, and Frank Witkus, former president of Local 595, United Auto Workers (CIO), who was recently fired by General Motors and expelled by UAW for advocating peace.

- Peaceful Alternatives to Atomic Warfare. Rev. Paul Freidrich of St. Luke's Church, Long Branch, will be moderator and discussion leaders will be Andrew Osgood, a member of the Society of Friends, as well as the CIO Textile Workers Union, and Mrs. Carrie Davis, chairman of the Toms River NAACP.

A delegate's registration fee of \$1.25 includes supper and entertainment.

3 Conservative Dailies Urge Truman 'Veto It!'

The Newark Star-Ledger, possibly New Jersey's most consistently anti-Communist daily paper, this week called for a Presidential veto of the McCarran-Kilgore police state bill. "It represents the hysterical approach," said the Star-Ledger. "As such, it should be vetoed by President Truman."

Similar appeal was made by the Asbury Park Sunday Press, which declared in its lead editorial: "A distaste for Communism cannot justify the McCarran Bill or similar attempts to curb Communism by the denial of traditional rights. . . . The bill is an attempt to control the thought of a large group of citizens, to penalize them on the basis of their associations. Such controls and penalties are, of course, entirely in violation of American traditions."

The Asbury Press also carried numerous letters protesting the gag law and a quarter-page ad signed by six prominent shore area citizens—George Patrick Herbert, Sidney Stolberg, Monte Norris, Franklin Folsom, Joseph Ershun and Frances Lieber—calling for a Presidential veto.

The police state law was also condemned last week in an editorial in the ultra-conservative Paterson Evening News.

RESORD SHOWS MAJOR N.J. LEADERS OPPOSE MUNDT LAW

Among more than 200 state leaders who this May signed a roundrobin protest against the Mundt Bill on which the McCarran thought control law is based, are:

Dean Robert Wicks, Princeton University; Prof. Edward Zabriskie, Rutgers University; Bishop Theodore E. Ludlow, Trinity Cathedral, Newark; Rabbi E. E. Fitch, Newark; Canon Robert Smith of Trenton; Rev. William M. Matthews, Jr., President, Shore Area Council of Churches; Rabbi B. E. Wellerstein, Atlantic City; Peter E. Deckenbach, Rector, Episcopal Church, Belleville; Rev. E. K. Apellea, Fair Lawn; Rev. George Teague, Teaneck; Rev. William F. Davidson, Newark; Rabbi Israel Margolies, Englewood; Rev. Jacob Trapp, Summit; Rev. C. E. Goldy, Asbury Park; and many other clergymen.

Among the trade union officials supporting the drive against the Mundt Bill are: Carl Holderman, president, N.J. CIO Council; Sonora Herzhorn, Newark UOFWA local president; Lucy Aloisio, Trenton, Food Tobacco local president; Morris Weinstein,

Newark, recording secretary, Painters local, AFL; Herman Sirota, Newark, manager, ILGWU; Anthony Barais, Fair Lawn, organizer, Fur and Leather; John J. Gallagher, Orange, vice-president, UE local; John Bensch, Harrison, president, United Auto Workers local; Robert Kennedy, Newark, president, Retail Clerks, AFL; local; Robert C. Kirkpatrick, Hillside, president, Union Printers League of New Jersey; and Richard A. Lynch, Bloomfield, president IUE-CIO local.

Among educators signing the statement are: Richard Henry, associate professor, Rutgers University; Christian Gauss, former dean, Princeton University; C. Willard Heckel, School of Law, Rutgers; Prof. William Riegan II, president, New Brunswick chapter, American Association of University Professors; Prof. F. G. Dunn, Rutgers; James E. Downes, faculty, State Teachers College, Newark; Prof. Milton J. Hoffman, New Brunswick Theological Seminary; Margaret Ault, president, Local 722, American Federation of Teachers, Grandford; and Prof. Tharlow C. Nelson, Rutgers, Chairman of the Division on Water Policy and Supply of the State Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

Parsons Admits Doubt In Trenton 6 Frameup

TRENTON.—Attorney General Theodore Parsons this week admitted he had "grave questions" about the repudiated third degree "confessions" which are still the only basis of the state's continued prosecution of the Trenton Six. Parsons made the admission to a delegation of citizens who handed

him more than 10,000 petitions demanding justice for the six framed Negroes.

At the same time, the Attorney General callously tried to use the interview to pressure relatives of the framed victims to give up the attorneys who saved their lives last year, and accept lawyers appointed by the court which framed them.

Mrs. Emma English, elderly mother of one of the men and mother-in-law of another, led the delegation with her daughter, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, to ask Gov. Driscoll to insure a quick trial for the framed men with lawyers of their own choice, and for bail "so our boys can come home."

TO PARSONS' attempted pressure, Mrs. Mitchell replied: "These lawyers saved my brother from the death house. The men want their own lawyers, not any the court picks out."

The women reminded Parsons that more than a year has gone since the state Supreme Court threw out the first frameup trial as "tainted with error," reversed the death sentence and ordered a new trial.

Lewis M. Moroze, executive secretary of the N. J. Civil Rights Congress, pointed out that the state had granted bail in at least one other famous murder trial, the Hall-Mills case. In that case the defendant was a wealthy white woman. When Moroze recalled that the Supreme Court itself had attacked the phony "confessions" which led to the indictment of the men, Parsons said: "I'll agree with you on that. The Supreme Court raised grave questions about the confessions."

THE SIX Negro victims—Ralph Cooper, Collis English, James Thorpe, John McKenzie, McKinley

Forest and Horace Wilson—have been held in jail for almost three years for a crime they did not commit. It was February, 1948, when the men were rounded up without warrants or descriptions and held for the murder of William Horner.

They were found guilty by an all-white jury which disregarded evidence proving the men's innocence, and sentenced to death by an "error" later admitted by the trial judge, Charles P. Hutchinson. Judge Hutchinson blocked a new trial by throwing the defense attorneys out of the case.

Said Moroze: "What is Judge Hutchinson afraid of? We want a speedy trial for the men as well as a just one. The people of New Jersey made the state remove the men from the death house. By their continued efforts they will win freedom for the men."

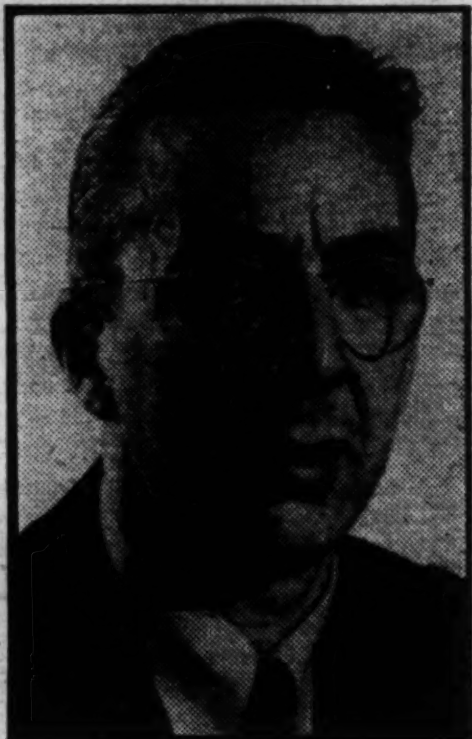
Allan Gets 5,398 In Council Race

DETROIT. — William Allan, Daily Worker reporter, polled 5,398 votes running for the vacancy in Common Council. Allan ran on a program of defense of freedom of press, for peace, against police brutality and for public housing without segregation.

Allan's campaign reached into every part of the city, gathering votes in practically every working class precinct and many others, too.

Allan finished 12th in the race. Nominated was former Mayor Eugene Van Antwerp and C. N. Youngblood.

A total of 140,000 pieces of literature pointing up the fight for peace and other basic points of Allan's program were distributed before factories and in communities. Some 1,500 posters calling for peace, civil rights were put up.



WILLIAM ALLAN

ACTU Paper Baites Mich. CIO News As 'Lying Organ'

DETROIT.—Something new happened here when the Michigan CIO News in its latest edition called "The Wage Earner," mouthpiece of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists (ACTU), "a foul, lying organ of reaction."

What's happening in the official family of red baiters in Michigan CIO top circles and ACTU is that "The Wage Earner," fascist-minded to the core, is carrying its red baiting another step and is now needling the Michigan CIO News as being a front for the Socialists in the labor movement here.

"The Wage Earner," in its usual tip sheet manner, aroused the ire of the CIO brass here by reporting in minute detail a conference of the Socialist-controlled League for Industrial Democracy held recently at the CIO camp.

"The Wage Earner," also in its latest issue, takes note of the fact that "Ammunition," a monthly

magazine put out by UAW and edited by Victor Reuther, "loses some of its effectiveness as a result of its continual reference to the evil of riches, etc."

It then warns "Ammunition" against committing itself to a "program of class warfare" and says "we in the labor press field ought to be careful lest we fall into the habit of condemning universally 'the bosses,' 'big business,' 'the rich,' etc."

What obviously arouses the ire of the CIO brass is that the ACTU is acting too much like the fascist-minded outfit it is, seeking to push the conservative CIO leadership into an obvious fascist front.

"The Wage Earner," indicates that if the CIO brass resists for their own particular reasons then the ACTU will try to red bait the CIO leadership out of their positions.

The CIO membership, however, which is anti-fascist, will know how to deal with any of its leaders who permit themselves to be swallowed up by ACTU policies.



Urge Big Turnout At PP Convention

DETROIT. — A state convention to nominate candidates for state and Congressional offices will be held by the Progressive Party of Michigan on Saturday, Sept. 30 at the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church here.

Nearly 500 delegates and observers are expected to attend the session, which opens at 11 a.m.

Coleman Young, executive secretary of the PP, declared that delegates would consider nominations for the following offices: governor, lieutenant governor, attorney-

general and secretary of state. Also, county offices, state senate and legislature, and give serious consideration to running candidates for Congress in the 13th, 16th, 1st and 6th CDs.

Main issues around which the program will be drawn up, according to Young, are: Peace and the threat to civil liberties in state and national suppressive legislation.

Young said there is considerable sentiment in the PP rank and file for running as complete a slate as possible. He urged all progressives in Michigan to attend.

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Urges McCarran Veto:

Scholle Sees 'No Need' for Police-State Measures

DETROIT.—Gus Scholle, president of the Michigan CIO Council, told the Michigan Worker this week that though he had not yet had a chance to study Michigan's new "anti-subversive" laws, he felt that "generally, there is no necessity of additional laws of this type."

He also stated that from what he knows about the McCarran Bill he thinks President Truman ought to veto it.

Meanwhile, the Civil Rights Congress, through its executive secretary, Arthur McPhaul, leading Negro trade unionist, announced that the CRC has a chain telephone campaign going, with hundreds of people calling their friends and asking them to wire President Truman demanding that he veto the McCarran Bill.

"The response has been excellent," Mr. McPhaul stated, "but we must intensify our work to guarantee that the President vetoes this fascist bill."

A number of student leaders joined the telegram campaign this week, wiring Truman a demand that he veto the "dangerous" McCarran Bill.

Among those signing the telegram were: Arlyne Steinberg, member of the National Student Association Committee, Wayne

University; John Balian, member of the Student Council, Wayne University; Melvin Holloway, an officer of his fraternity; Sheldon Lutz, former president of the Wayne chapter, Intercollegiate Zionist Federation; Fred Lifton, leader of law students, and Rosalind Rash, former member of the National Student Association Committee, at Wayne University.

LANSING.—Gov. Williams sat on the platform and squirmed as Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, keynote speaker at a two-day Michigan Youth Conference, ripped the McCarran Bill as having "at least eight unconstitutional provisions," and blasted what he called the "extreme danger in all this repressive legislation."

He did not mention Williams' police state laws specifically, but stressed the words "all repressive legislation."

Dr. Lindeman, who is professor of social philosophy at the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, addressed more than 800 conferees, speaking for a half hour against repressive laws.

The conference was called to prepare for Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth, Dec. 3 to 8.

McCarran Bill a Green Light to Union Busters

— See Page 3 —

Tenants Trek Set Washington Astir

By Michael Singer

Veteran participants in mass delegations say the tenant trek to Washington last week was one of the most mature, understanding and thrilling people's actions they ever saw. From the moment the 185 men and women (there were only six men) came off the train in the nation's capital and were "greeted" by a barrage of exploding photograph bulbs until they departed late in the afternoon, the delegation carried out its assignment in split-second tempo.

Sponsored by the New York Tenants, Consumers and Welfare Council, the tenants group, a fourth of which were Negroes brought a breath of fresh, democratic air into war jittery Washington. They came with a 10-point program approved by 25,000 signatures on petitions which called for rent controls, a ban on evictions, price roll-back, a 100 percent excess profits-tax, increased farm subsidies, resumption of low-cost housing construction, and veto of the McCarran-Kilgore bill.

IT WASN'T EASY, especially for the older women because there was a lot of walking to do "and try walking on high-heeled shoes over those concrete and tile floors in government agencies"—but no one slipped up.

The delegates had a reply from President Truman signed by his secretary Matthew Connolly which politely barred them from seeing the Chief Executive because "I am sure you will understand he is very busy" but it promised the "most careful attention" to the tenant memorandum which the White House would "be glad to receive."

The delegates were so angry that they sent 26 telegrams to the President right there in Washington protesting such repudiation and betrayal of a promise.

Over at the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice the agency made some pretense of listening to Bernard Berger of the Bronx contingent and Mrs. Bea Steinberg of Queens that prices were too high and action had to be taken immediately to curb the profiteers. An administrative official said the Department was prosecuting the meat trust but couldn't explain why costs were still soaring or when they would drop.

THE SAME STORY was given at the Agriculture Department, the Public Housing Administration at the office of the Federal Rent Expediter.

The delegation that visited Attorney General McGrath minced no words. They told him that the McCarran bills and the police-state terror against minority parties, the jailing of the Communists and wholesale efforts to destroy the Bill of Rights was a disgrace to America and a move to facilitate the war machine of the Wall St. billionaires.

THE MCCARRAN BILL would be used against tenants, they said. What tenant doesn't know that when he asks for a paint job in his apartment he's called a "Communist" that if he calls a meeting of tenants in his home he's charged with "conspiring" against the landlord and government; and, of course, they had the proof in the newspaper headlines that called the tenant delegation an "invasion of Reds" into Washington.

Like President Truman, both New York Senators—Sen. Lehman and Sen. Ives—were too busy to see the tenants. William Stanley, head of the Harlem Tenants Council tried in vain to arrange an appointment.

On the way home the delegates, weary but determined, voted to collect another 100,000 signatures to their program. They talked excitedly, morale high and tempers flaming at the runaround they received.

McCarthy Tells Court You Can't Jail Peace

By Louise Mitchell

One of the pieces of evidence introduced in last week's trial of William F. McCarthy, hero of the Union Square Aug. 2 peace demonstration was a group of emblems he won for heroism as a merchant seaman during the war. The emblems had been awarded by the War Shipping Administration for perilous North Atlantic, Middle East and Mediterranean runs.

McCarthy is one of two men who climbed aloft lampposts during the demonstration to proclaim their abhorrence of war. He is now serving a 30-day workhouse sentence at Rikers Island. In court he asked that the emblems be returned to him since they belonged to his young son Kevin.

"They belong in his scrap book," said the seaman who sustained such a hooligan beating from police and plainclothesmen when dragged off the lamppost that he has lost the use of one of his fingers and his tubercular condition has been reactivated.

THE NAME OF KEVIN had figured in the peace demonstration when McCarthy proclaimed that he didn't want Kevin to die in new wars.

Kevin's scrap book tells the story of a father-hero. McCarthy's challenge of the warmakers during the peace rally resounded during the court trial, it was part of his life-long challenge of poverty, bias, slave-ship conditions, and imperialist adventures.

Open Kevin's scrap book at any place and you may chance upon a clipping on his leadership in the

National Maritime Union when it was still under progressive leadership, or the story of how he served another workhouse sentence when he fought the police terror that killed Willie Milton, a Negro worker shot in the back by New York City cops.

THE STORY ISN'T COMPLETE without the details of a poor orphaned altar boy, a young lad in the Merchant Marine, the political awakening during the trips to Nazi Germany, the fight against the fascists in Spain, and the leadership of the rank and file in a union that had been seized by warminded officials.

In the straightforward way that McCarthy says and gets things done, he told the court:

"There are some things more important than beatings," he said on the witness stand. "More important than even going to jail. The fight for peace is such a thing. That is why I was on the lamppost."

When Judge Harry C. Andrews asked the witness how he happened to wind up on the lamppost, McCarthy replied that the police attacks upon the civilians "made me so mad" that when he found himself rushed off the street by pounding horse hoods, "I did the thing natural for a seaman: I climbed aloft the high rigging."

Officials to Honor Anti-Semite

Gen. Anders' Troops Beat Jews in Italy, Fought Israelis, Protected Nazi Criminals

By Bernard Burton

Gen. Wladyslaw Anders is a man without a country because no nation which hates tyranny will countenance this anti-Semitic programist and protector of Hitlerite murderers. But Anders will arrive in Washington Monday for a chat with President Truman.

Indications are that the subject of the Washington conversations will be the rebuilding of Anders' mercenary fascist army which was a disgrace to every Allied soldier in World War II. Anders will not only talk with high officials but will be given a post of honor in New York's Pulaski Day Parade Oct. 1 and will be feted at a swank Waldorf-Astoria banquet the same night.

During Poland's war against Germany, Anders pulled his second Polish corps out and fled to Iran.

Later his outfit showed up in Italy, where it displayed more activity attacking Jewish Displaced Persons, assaulting Italian anti-fascists and propagandizing against Big Three decisions on Poland, than in fighting Nazis.

This writer, as an American GI in Italy, recalls one incident by Anders' uniformed hoodlums which sent a shudder through Italy and incensed every Jewish soldier in the U. S. Army who knew of it.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE



GEN. ANDERS

WAR, Anders' troops were stationed in Southern Italy, in an area through which many trains passed, loaded with Jewish DP's headed for the south and then to Palestine. One such train was halted by Anders' troops who then instituted a veritable pogrom.

Men, women and children were thrown out of the train. Their meager belongings were ripped up, some stolen, windows were smashed and anyone protesting

Lessons in Asia

While MacArthur's troops were "teaching a lesson" to Koreans with bombings, shellings and mass destruction, the real news in Asia was being made much further south, where the Chinese people were teaching their own lessons. The news came in a reluctant admission on inside news pages here that the Chinese Peoples Republic had overcome the plague of famine and starvation—without outside "help." . . . "Despite floods, famine," wrote The Times Tillman Durbin, "the Communists have managed . . . to keep their cities supplied with food at lost cost." . . . And while MacArthur was using nearly every method of modern warfare against the Koreans his plans and those of his Wall Street masters was being upset again by the Viet Minhese still further South than China, who with primitive weapons but with indomitable spirit were clearing the French invaders from still more of their land.

Poland Plays Football

Former Nazis and near-Nazis were rubbing their hands in glee in West Germany. . . . Plans were already being worked out for a new Reichswehr headed by the old General Staff as soon as they got the okay from Dean Acheson. . . . Big obstacles in the way, however, was the opposition from the people in France, England, U.S., and Germany itself. . . . The Italian cabinet began consideration of its own version of a McCarran Bill . . . only trouble, however, in putting it across was the presence of two million Italian Communists and a working class and peasantry siding with the Communists. . . . Front-page news in Poland was the big soccer tournament, with thousands participating and hundreds of thousands attending the games.

Lewis and Green

Presidential adviser W. Averill Harriman drew a blank from AFL convention delegates when he told them to prepare for years of sacrifice. . . . But the delegates thundered their applause when a sentence popped up in his speech: "We must guard our civil liberties." . . . John L. Lewis wrote another letter, warning that Ohio coal miners might "evacuate" the pits if Senator Taft should enter any of them looking for votes. . . . "The underground workings are unnecessarily confined, and the air therein is easily contaminated," Lewis wrote. . . . Back at the AFL convention in Houston, William Green said he would "fight against infiltration by any ideology."

Too Noisy on Western Front

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, ALP candidate for U.S. Senate from New York, was voted a life member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. . . . The State Department voided the passport of Dr. Ralph Spitzer, former associate professor of Chemistry at Oregon State. Spitzer had been dismissed from his university post after he suggested it might be a good idea to look into the theories of Russian biologist Trofim D. Lysenko. . . . Scripps-Howard columnist Robert C. Ruark was worried over audience reaction to the revival of the film classic ALL Quiet on the Western Front. . . . He was especially concerned over the "overflow of youngsters" applauding any mention of peace in the movie.

Cops Probe Cops

The probe into the tieup between New York's cops and the gambling racket was getting hot. Acting Mayor Impellitteri jumped into the picture. He ordered the Police Department to look into any possible connection between cops and bookies. . . . Arnold Constable, one of New York's big department stores, celebrated its 125th anniversary by giving a breakfast for its old customers. There was no raise for the workers from the only big non-union store in York. . . . William Allan, Worker correspondent, placed 12th in a race for Detroit Common Council, polling 5,398 votes. . . . Robert Kelly, Minneapolis Communist Party chairman won nomination in the non-partisan primary for state legislature by coming in third and getting 1,784 votes, 30 percent of the total cast. . . .

was savagely beaten. The matter was hushed up and never got through to the outside world until several years later.

On another occasion, a group of us on leave from the front entered the headquarters of the Polish Red Cross in Naples. Every GI was handed a pamphlet in English by a Polish officer.

IT WAS A REPRINT of a speech by the fascist-minded Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis). In the pamphlet, the former Congressman, who was supplied material for his speeches by Dr. Goebbels' agencies, attacked Big Three decisions on Poland and all but called for war on our ally, the Soviet Union. To us GIs it sounded like an attempt to incite disaffection in the country's fighting forces.

When the war was over, Anders' men took it upon themselves to mix into Italian politics on behalf of the reigning House of Savoy. In a number of villages they destroyed anti-Monarchist headquarters, broke up meetings and beat up participants. But the Italian workers and peasants were in no mood to take anything from Polish fascists after getting rid of their own.

A SHORT WHILE LATER Anders' army was evacuated from Italy for resettlement in Britain.

But not before Anders had added 30,000 ex-Nazi officers and men to his band, many of whom were being hunted as war criminals.

They included Dr. Wladyslaw Dering, wanted for performing surgical "experiments" at Auschwitz; Father Izydor Nashajewski, wanted as former chaplain of a Ukrainian SS Division which hunted and lynched Jews; Henry Gutman, wanted as head of three concentration camps in Austria.

Anders' agents, meanwhile, sought to stir up revolts and pogroms in Poland. It was established in Polish courts that they were responsible for such massacres as the one at Kielce in 1947.

About 10,000 of Anders' men went to Palestine but were removed a short while later for launching a series of pogroms. They were taken out after the Jewish authorities warned that they would not guarantee their safety.

Later, many of these men were found in the Arab legions, fighting side by side with Nazi SS troopers, in the invasion of Israel.

The list of the crimes of Anders and his men against freedom-loving people is long and frightful. Today Anders' army is nothing but a mercenary band offering its service to anybody who will use it for reactionary purposes.

And this is the man whom Washington will honor this week!

War Drums Drown Out Grievances At Porters Parley

By John Hudson Jones

The AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters brought many economic and working grievances to their Silver Jubilee Convention in New York—but they didn't get a chance to talk about them much less get any action. How could they, when the Truman Administration borrowed the union's label from A. Philip Randolph its president, and got three quarters of the convention time for plugging its war in Korea and whipping up hysteria against Communism?

The nearly 400 delegates represented 18,000 members from 117 locals in 33 States and Canada. The only Negro-led international in the AFL, the porters' 25 year history has been one of constant attacks not only from the powerful railroad but from the lily white Brotherhoods. In the early years, and under the momentum of their initial organizing drive, and during the recent war they received important gains. Gains that have raised them from miserable pay and unbelievably long hours, to their present standards.

But something has happened since those dark days of 1925, and the militant fire of the porters has been covered over with the ashes of Randolph's demagoguery and lack of backbone in standup to the Pullman Company.



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Keenan, director of Labor's League for Political Action; Norman Thomas, Joseph L. Rauh, vice-president of Americans for Democratic Action, Max Delson, Walter White, Lester Granger, Frank Crosswaith and others.

This storm of anti-Communism went on for two and a half days, and was topped off by more than 30 resolutions personally introduced by Randolph, the majority of which were political in content and anti-Communist in character.

But as a result of the pressure of public sentiment against the impending police state legislation, and the deep concern of the Negro people over the slaughter of civil rights under cover of the Korean war, Randolph had to oppose the police state bills.

As for FEPC, Milton Webster, the union's first vice-president and former member of the original FEPC, delivered an hour long address on recounting the history of the first FEPC, and then accusing the late President Roosevelt of betraying it, neglecting to mention that Truman permitted the Dixiecrats to kill it.

The question that must have formed in the minds of all the delegates, many of them 25-year men, was where do we go from here? For to listen to Randolph the solution to their grievances is in the rice paddies of Korea, and not in struggle against the Pullman Company, the railroads and their Wall Street owners.

ALL THIS WAS backed up and followed by equally hysterical war speeches by AFL president William Green, Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, Joseph D.

STEEL WORKERS STAY OUT, SPURN UNION OFFICIAL'S PLEA

CLEVELAND.—Workers at the American Steel & Wire Co.'s Cuyahoga Works have been on strike since Friday against the company's new wage-cutting "fair day's work" program. Nearly 2,000 attended a meeting which unanimously rejected the back-to-work order of the right-wing leadership.

The issue at stake is a drastic cut in wages, running as high as an \$8 per day loss for some rollers. In the wire mill, the system calls for as much as 75 percent more production to maintain the present level of earnings. Under the plan, there is no guaranteed minimum, no pay for break-down time and no pay if a worker has to

get treatment for injury. District Director William F. Donovan, in a statement to the press said, "This program of a fair day's work standards is a Wall Street program drawn up by a group of their engineers. It is designed to combine jobs, reduce the number of men to a crew and reduce wages. . . . In the meantime we are going to make every effort to get the men back to work. . . ."

The workers, faced with a sharp attack on their living standards, rejected this advice. Donovan's representatives admitted he was "boomed more than I had ever been in my life."

CRC Publishes Pointers On Rights If Arrested

No American citizen or non-citizen can be legally compelled to give any information—other than his or her name—to the police or to the FBI if arrested.

No American need let any policeman or FBI man into his or her home without a warrant.

And every arrested person in a civil rights case should demand the right to see a lawyer—preferably a civil rights lawyer—at once.

So says the legal division of the Civil Rights Congress in a valuable penny folder entitled *What to Do When Arrested*.

This valuable document on workers' legal rights can save many innocent persons from frameups by fascist-minded cops or FBI men.

A similar folder saved many workers during the waves of arrests of unemployed workers and trade unionists and Communist Party members 20 years ago.

The folder warns that any information given to the cops may be used against the giver and his friends.

The reason is plain: "Remember," warns the CRC, "the arresting officer is not going to protect your rights. Otherwise, why should he arrest you for exercising your civil and human rights?"

POLICE MAY sweat the civil rights victim for information before he sees his lawyer. But the arrested person has the right to refuse to give his address or any other facts about himself or his friends. ". . . too often," the folder ex-



FBI's HOOVER

plains, "police and other agents, without warrants, without right, illegally break in and raid the homes of victims of civil rights violations, whom they had previously arrested. Raids become possible because these workers innocently furnished addresses and information."

"It is your right, too," explains the CRC, "to withhold the names of your fellow workers, the names of organizations to which you belong, details about your union or any other information, regardless of how innocent the request may appear to you."

The cops may use such information as the basis for more arrests and more frame-ups.

THE FOLDER outlines other rights of every prisoner.

- The right to telephone a lawyer or friend, at the expense of the authorities, if necessary. The prisoner must remember that wiretappers or stoolpigeons may be listening in.

- The right to insist on an immediate hearing. When the prisoner is asked to plead guilty or not guilty he should plead not guilty while waiting for his attorney.

- The right to reasonable bail. The CRC adds this advice:

"Permit no police officer, FBI agent, etc., to enter your home if he has no warrant."

"Be calm, firm and militant. You are fighting against unlawful arrest and for your democratic rights. The Civil Rights Congress will help you and defend you."

What to Do When Arrested may be obtained from the national Civil Rights Congress at 205 E. 42nd St., New York City, or the New York Civil Rights Congress at 23 W. 26th St.

The price is \$1.00 per 100 or \$8.00 per 1,000.

Progressive Party Maps Peace Fight

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.—The Progressive Party will be an intensive peace movement in itself this fall in 13 states where its candidates are running for election. A meeting of the National Committee here last weekend defined the party's foreign and domestic policy in clearer

terms than ever and mapped its state campaigns. In its first meeting since July 15, the National Committee put the pointer on "the new and more ominous stage in the transformation of our free nation into a militarized garrison state, gearing for total war."

"Beneath the slogan of 'defending our way of life,' there already appears the reality of the police state, German model, complete with concentration camps, pogroms against Negroes and Jews, book burnings and the ruthless suppression of all dissent," the policy statement declared.

IN THE WORDS of national chairman Elmer Benson, the Mundt-McCarran-Kilgore Bill was branded as "the most vicious legislation that has ever been proposed in America."

The policy statement lashed the advocates of a "preventive war" against the Soviet Union, and linked Truman firmly with them, "in spite of his pious denials."

The Progressives showed events in Korea, Formosa and China as "pursuit of the Roman pattern of peace by conquest which has dictated every act of American foreign policy since June 25."

Included in the lengthy election campaign policy statement was a detailed program to protect the American people from full economic impact of a Big Business-designed war economy.

The statement, as the chief product of the two-day meeting, was fashioned to provide state candidates with the most potent campaign material the party has ever had.



ELMER BENSON

A LISTING of the PP's candidates showed the emphasis on Congress, with Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York as the party's "anchor man" in the congressional races. A total of 27 are running for the House.

Five Progressives are running for U. S. Senator, with the distinguished Negro scholar, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, heading the list as the candidate in New York. All of these candidates have already been certified for the ballot except the Illinois state ticket, which this week was still fighting in the courts against an arbitrary ban by state authorities.

The National Committee's discussion was spirited. There was only one dissenting vote for the

main omnibus policy resolution. That came from the attorney O. John Rogge, who made two futile attempts here to get a complete about-face on the organization's peace program.

Rogge told the committee that unlike Henry A. Wallace he would remain in the Progressive Party although he disagrees with its basic policy.

SIX NEW MEMBERS were added to the 165-man National Committee: Robert Morss Lovett, former governor of the Virgin Islands; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; attorney Pearl Hart of Chicago; Rev. Dudley Burr, pastor of the Congregational Church of E. Hartford, Conn.; labor attorney Vincent Hallinan of San Francisco; Charles Coe, director of the Farm Research Council.

The party plans to make peace its key slogan in the election campaigns to come. It plans to slug out against the "total catastrophe" which big business and its bipartisan politicians are preparing for America.

In Benson's words, the party is going into the state election campaigns "to do a good job, to fight back and to win."

Hart, Lovett Named To PP Nat'l Comm.

CHICAGO.—Two outstanding Chicagoans were elected to the national committee of the Progressive Party at its meeting here last weekend.

They are Pearl Hart, attorney, and Robert Morss Lovett, former governor of the Virgin Islands.

Key Role of Negro Vote Marks Primary Election

Blame Stellato For Hood Loss

DETROIT.—Failure of William Hood, nationally known Negro trade unionist and recording secretary of Ford local 600 to win nomination for the Michigan State Legislature can be laid at the door of Carl Stellato, president of 600.

Under the flimsy excuse that Hood "filed late" the Stellato hatchet men in the local's General Council prevented an endorsement of Hood, despite a previous backing by the local's Executive Board.

In the debate on Hood's endorsement Stellato it's reported even went so far as to state that Hood was not fit to be a candidate.

As a result Hood's campaign never got an ounce of publicity through the official union channels or in Ford Facts and this made it easy for CIO-PAC hatchet men to also refuse to endorse him.

DETROIT.—The emergence of the Negro vote, as a compact, determined unit, in nobody's pocket but demanding deeds and not lip service from candidates and backing Negro candidates to gain their demands, is one of the most significant developments in the recent elections here.

The political hacks of the Democratic and Republican parties are amazed at the huge Negro vote that turned out in disciplined fashion, carefully selecting who it was going to vote for and went to the polls and did just that.

In the First Congressional District three Negro candidates for Congress piled up more votes together than the top two Democratic candidates. Here, without question, is a wide open chance for a Negro candidate on a third ticket in the final race.

The State Legislative race saw Charline White nominated on the Democratic ticket. She is a prominent Negro woman community figure.

Dr. Samuel Milton, only Negro coroner ever elected, was re-nominated again. Charles C. Diggs, former Negro state Senator, was nominated in the Third Senatorial District. Edgar Currie, Negro leader of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was renominated for State Legislature.

Little doubt exists that all of them will be elected.

Big 'No' Vote on Pact Jolts Ford, Stellato

By William Allan

16th Voters May Get Alternative To GOP, Dems

DETROIT.—A third candidate is expected to run against the Democrats and GOP in the final elections for Congressman in the basic working-class Congressional 16th district which encompasses the Ford Rouge plant.

The inability of former State Senator Stanley Nowak candidate to the primaries to overcome a 21 candidate opposition which chopped up every section of the district with special angles for their candidates, resulted in Nowak finishing 4th in the race.

The Democrats saw to it that 21 candidates ran to prevent Nowak getting the nomination. Poles ran in Polish territories; Mayor's ran in the municipalities; Hungarians ran to take away the Hungarian vote from Nowak and phony "champions" of labor like Joe Jarosz left their pork chop jobs long enough to run and split the trade union votes. John Lesinski, Jr., son of the late Congressman, was nominated on Democratic ticket. Kirby Wilson, attorney for Great Lakes Steel Corp., is the GOP nominee.

DEARBORN.—The prediction of Carl Stellato, president of Ford local 600 that "90 percent of the workers would vote" for the five-year no strike, wage freeze Reuther-Ford contract, got a rude shock when two out of every five workers voted against it last week.

In fact in the Rouge, workers were frankly skeptical about the three to two majority for the contract. In the shop this week they are asking each other how each one voted and trying to discover just who voted for the five-year no strike, wage freeze contract.

In the Axle Building the entire executive board, made up of left, center and right wing forces unanimously recommended to the workers to vote "No." In the "B" Building a united opinion of the building leadership was against the contract.

Leaflets by leaders in Plastic, Foundry, Motor, Axle against the contract flooded these buildings.

Then the Lincoln plant voted against as did the Highland Park plant. Lincoln workers, in an unprecedented move came to Rouge plant with a leaflet that ripped the mask off the "best contract" in the industry Stellato was raving about.

The Lincoln leaflet pointed out that all the bad features of the old contract still remain such as: company security clause, speedup clause, company rights clause, loan out clause, grievance clause.

On the wage agreement itself the Lincoln leaflet said that the 4 cents is not guaranteed annually, and that the 8 cents raise could be wiped out, whereas the Chrysler workers' 10 cents could not.

The Lincoln leaflet then asked,



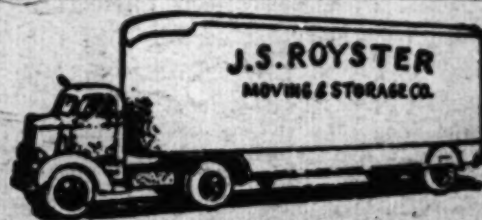
CARL STELLATO
... He got a shock ...

"What have you got left?"

- Five long years of misery for Ford workers.
- Labor Relations records piling up.
- Foremen continuously working.
- Overtime for "red appliers."

The Lincoln workers' leaflet also pointed out that the contract didn't have to be ratified until Sept. 25, 1950. Yet Stellato, who originally set Sept. 13-14-15th for voting on the contract moved it up to 11, 12, 13th.

Here the game was obviously to rush through the vote before buildings and departments could have a chance to discuss the contract. The Lincoln workers, like some 12,000 Rouge workers, wanted a flat raise and not the wagecutting escalator.



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Jones' Triumph Result of Unity

DETROIT.—The victory of Recorder's Court Judge Charles Wesley Jones over Frank C. Schemanske in the judgeship race here saw a unity of Negro and white voters back Judge Jones. He got 90,000 votes, a 30,000 majority over Schemanske, with 29 running.

Here was a demonstration of the people that a Negro is needed on the Recorders Court bench to represent the Negro people, the constant victims of police brutality and persecution.

Schemanske is a part of the official family of Mayor Albert Cobo whose administration has been one of the most discriminatory against the Negro people. Schemanske has wide connections with all types of reactionary, anti-labor Polish groups and played a key role in fighting the recent wage struggle of 1,800 Negro city workers.

Judge Jones, at present an incumbent judge, seeking re-election is the first Negro to ever sit on the Recorders Court bench.

Labor Lost When PAC Beat Sadowski

DETROIT.—"Shabby and short-sighted" politicking of the Wayne County CIO brass, as it was branded by Packard Local 190, resulted definitely in helping to defeat Rep. George Sadowski in the First District.

The excellent first showing of Pittsburgh Courier editor Collins George, 10,000 votes as against incumbent George O'Brien for Congress in the interracial 13th District might have been a higher vote if George had gotten the endorsement of CIO-PAC.

Sadowski's voting record was practically perfect by CIO standards but he opposed the Marshall Plan, so that was enough for the Mike Nowak, Al Barbour and Alex Fuller trio who run PAC.

Sadowski, beaten by less than 200 votes by an outright fascist supporter, T. M. Machrowicz, also can attribute loss of support to his failure to meet issues squarely, such as the fight for Negro rights in his own Congressional district.

If Sadowski fails to win on a recount, which he has demanded, then the race will be between two warmongering pro-fascist elements, Machrowicz and GOP nominee Rudolph Tenerowicz.

With the Progressive Party coming into the final elections, a Negro candidate is almost a certainty.

800 AT MICHIGAN YOUTH PARLEY HIT JIMCROW

DETROIT.—More than 800 Michigan youth leaders formally protested jimcrow conditions in Washington hotels this week.

The youth leaders were attending a two-day meeting here called by the Michigan Youth Commission to discuss the forthcoming Mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth to be held Dec. 3 at 8 o'clock in Washington, D. C.

The protest came after a report that Negro delegates to the conference would be excluded from most of the hotels in Washington. The issue of Washington jimcrow conditions was thrust to the forefront of discussion at the Michigan conference by Dr. Edward C. Lindeman, professor of social philosophy, New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, who addressed the conference.

Lindeman, a native of Michigan, decried the fact that the "18th century concept of democracy—

liberty, equality and fraternity," is preached but not practiced throughout the United States.

He declared it inconsistent to call a conference on the preparation of youth for citizenship in a democracy while drawing the color-line against Americans.

As a member of the national planning committee of the conference, Lindeman said he had made inquiries in the District of Columbia and that "six hotels replied they would take a few Negroes if we did not advertise the fact."

He said other state groups, preparing for the Washington conference, would protest to the Washington Hotel Association.

Gov. Williams did not see fit to mention the jimcrow conditions in Washington in his remarks although he sat on the platform during the discussion on the subject.

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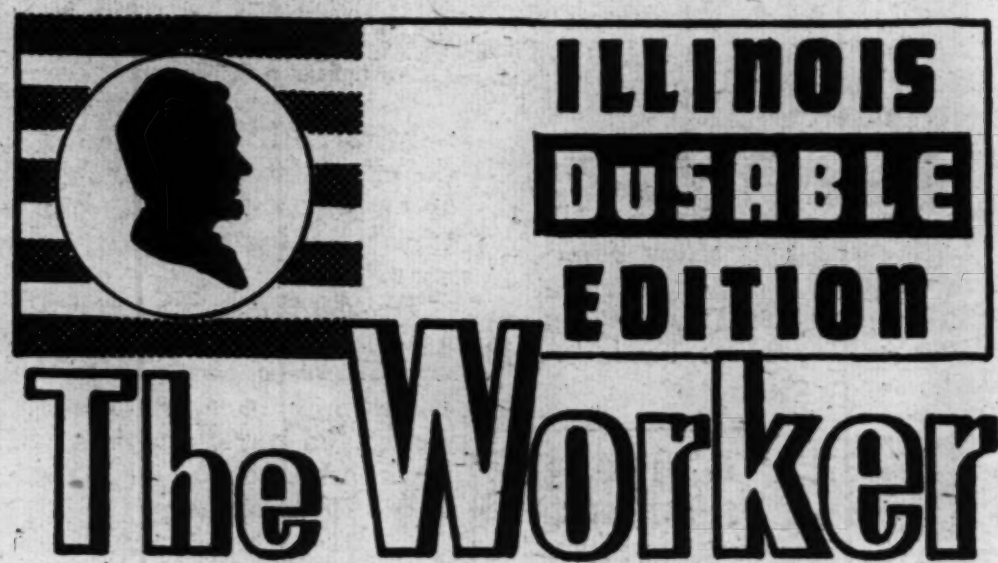
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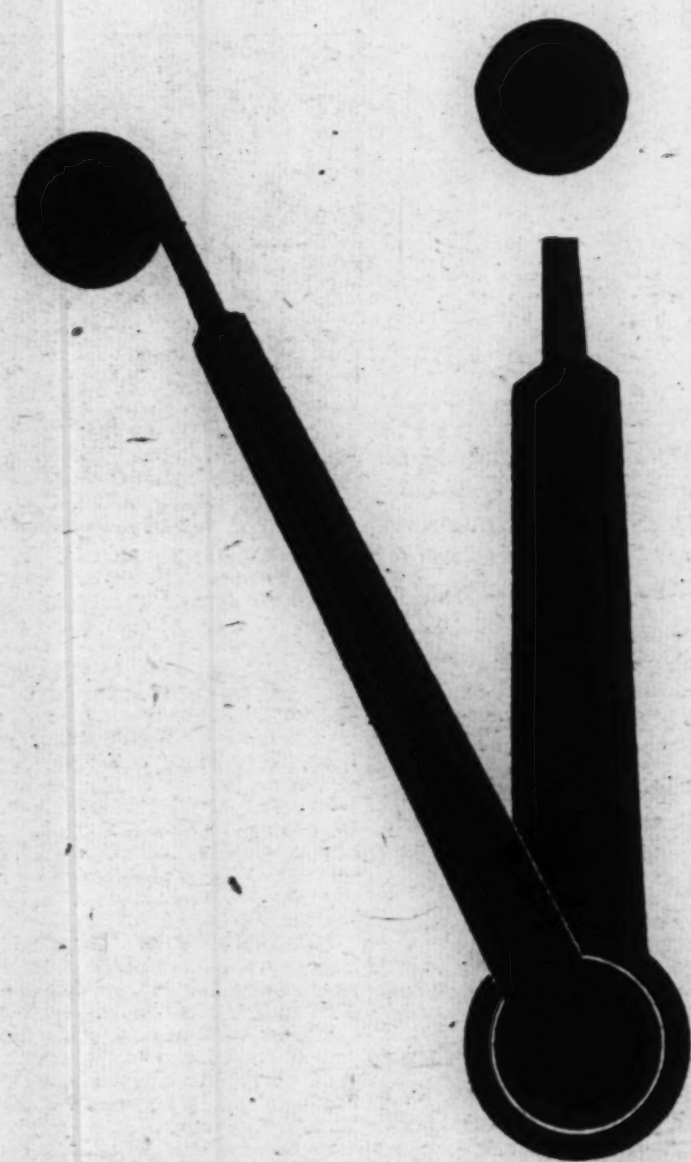
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September 24, 1950
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SWASTIKA BILL!

— See Back Page —



It is Zero Hour for Democracy

THE TIME is very short.
The light of freedom is burning
very low in America.
But it is still not too late to save
it from flickering out!
A magnificent fight is being

waged by the people against the
Mundt-McCarran-Kilgore Bill.
But it's still not enough!
There is still much to be done in
the remaining hours or days that are
left.

More leaflets, more petitions,
more resolutions, more statements,
more wires to Truman and Senators
Scott Lucas and Paul Douglas! More
protests, registered in every way that
a democratic people knows how!

The stakes are too big for anyone
to say he "has done his share."

The Hitler concentration camps
were filled with people who said:

"I didn't know this could happen
to me."

"I was too busy."

"I thought they were only after
the Communists."

"I didn't know fascism when I saw
it."

Let nobody in America have these
regrets—after it is too late! The fight
against World War III and a fascist
America is on now—full force!

The stakes are too big to stop short
of complete victory against this bill.

The stakes are too big to allow
complacency, fear, cynicism or dis-
unity stand in the way.

This is the gravest emergency.

Roll up your sleeves, democratic
Americans, and let's work, let's fight!
We can win!

McCarran Bill a Green Light to Union Busters

—See Page 3

'Ban A-Bomb', City Is Told In Mock Raid

CHICAGO.—A campaign was launched here this week in the midst of a "mock atomic attack" exercise—to let city authorities know that "Chicago's best defense against the A-Bomb is to ban it."

Women's Group At 'Peace Tea'

CHICAGO.—In its first activity, the Alpha Chapter of the newly-formed American Women for Peace this week urged President Truman to veto the Mundt-McCar-ran police-state bill. The resolution further demanded that Truman "use every resource at his command to assure that Congress sustains the veto."

Almost fifty women at the Peace Tea last week heard Mrs. Idell M. Umbels, recently returned from Europe.

Active in progressive causes for many years, Mrs. Umbels declared that the majority of the people, particularly among the workers and students feel that another war is unnecessary.

Mrs. Molly Lucas, acting chairwoman, Alpha Chapter, remarked that the Peace Tea was a "tremendous success" and that more plans are under way.

Civil Rights Affair To Honor R. M. Lovett

CHICAGO.—Dr. Robert Morris Lovett, outstanding advocate of civil liberties, will be guest of honor at a reception Saturday evening, Sept. 30, at 123 West Madison St., sponsored by the Chicago Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Dr. Lovett, former governor of the Virgin Islands, is honorary chairman of the National Council of the ASP. Another special guest will be Dr. John DeBoer of the University of Illinois and national chairman of ASP.

The reception will be followed by an informal discussion of "The Status of Civil Liberties Today," with Chicagoans prominent in professional and civic life, participating.

Old Age Pensioners Know What Wage Freeze Means

By Sylvia Alexander

CHICAGO.—Wage freeze. What does it mean in these days of sky-rocketing prices and rent raises?

This week the Illinois Worker talked to some of the people, trying to live under those conditions—aged people living on the rigidly set Old Age and Survivors Benefits.

"I get \$44.33 a month," Leo Larrivee of Westmont, Ill., told the Worker, "and on that I have to support my wife, she's sick, and my son. That's all the money we get. If I am able to earn any extra on the side, it's deducted from my check."

BUT Larrivee pointed out that since the beginning of American intervention in Korea, "even the cheapest kind of cheese went up

four cents a pound." Mrs. Mary Aiken head of the Old Age Assistance Union of Illinois added, "And there's still only twelve eggs in a dozen but since June 25 the price for the same twelve eggs has gone up about one-third."

Larrivee, now 69 year old, had a good job for 30 years. "I was an engraver," he said, "then they sold the shop to a scab outfit. I belonged to the union, so I was out. I couldn't get a job anywhere. Too old they all said. But how can we live? Prices keep going up."

The worried man told of his wife, sick for ten years, unable to leave her bed.

"I heard President Truman the other night telling us to save on

food, save on clothes and buy government bonds. If he can give me a suggestion on just how to buy enough food to eat, we'd appreciate it. I know he doesn't have to sit home day and night and watch his wife dying in front of him."

THERE WAS no mistaking the bitterness in Larrivee's voice as he spoke. Here was his reward for long years of work.

But worst of all was the knowledge that as prices go higher, there will still be only the same ancient out-dated subsistence allotment check each month.

"That's what a wage freeze is," Mrs. Aiken declared, "and I wish those labor leaders who say they will support the wage freeze for workers could see what it is really like before it's too late."

Inflation Robbed War Bond Holders—Brenza

CHICAGO.—Inflation robbed those who invested in war bonds, said John B. Brenza, GOP candidate for county treasurer this week, urging the government to offer new incentives if they hope to sell war bonds again.

"The dollar today by comparison with 10 years ago is worth only 41 cents," he said, "Therefore a person who invested \$18.75 in a government bond 10 years ago and receives \$25 today can only buy \$10.25 of commodities."

into the fight to outlaw atomic weapons.

4 — Neighborhood actions by trade unionists, housewives, youth and others, with sound trucks, bicycle and baby-buggy parades, to dramatize the fight for world peace and mediation of the war in Korea.

Beginning Sept. 25, city authorities were slated to begin a critique of the mock A-Bomb raid, in which three bombs were hypothetically dropped on the city.

A statement by the Chicago Labor Conference declared:

"Insofar as this mock raid tends to lull Chicagoans into a feeling that some really effective defense measures can be taken, and insofar as it tends to get them to accept atomic warfare as inevitable, the maneuver itself poses a serious threat to the welfare and security of the people of Chicago."

'RACE-LABELLING' CRIME NEWS

Study Puts Spotlight On Bias in Tribune

By Carl Hirsch

A criminal has no race, religion or nationality in the columns of the Chicago Tribune—unless he happens to be a Negro. But if a Negro commits a crime the Tribune identifies him as a "Negro" as many times as it can use the word, describes him in detail and, when-

possible, publishes his picture. The City Club this week tagged this policy for what it is—"one of the props of segregation."

In a detailed study of "race-labelling" in The Tribune, the half-century old civic organization charged that the inference which the paper is trying to draw for its readers is "that Negroes have a biological tendency toward crime."

"No reputable anthropologist or other scientist will support the soundness of such an inference," the City Club report declared.

However, the report—despite all of its excellent features—falls into an erroneous line of thinking which tends to feed the same evils which it is supposedly fighting.

The report begins by condemning the Tribune's use of the word "Negro" almost exclusively in crime stories—and winds up by arguing

that the designation should not be used at all.

THE comparison is made between the use of the word "Negro" and the "Star of David" badge which the Jews in Hitler Germany were compelled to wear.

And the implication is that the very identification of a Negro as such is harmful. This ties in with a line of thinking which has its origin in the ideology of social democracy.

It says in effect: "There are no Negroes in America — only Americans. There is no culture, no proud heritage, no achievements, no aspirations which people have as Negroes, only as Americans. There are no problems which people have as Negroes. There is no need to struggle for the specific demands of the Negro people."

Raps Acquittal Of Germano Aide

CHICAGO.—"The workers who give their hard-earned dough to CIO-PAC should know that it is being used to defend gangster elements in the unions." This was the reac-

tion of Harold Lentner, victim of a brutal slugging in Republic Steel Local 1033, to the acquittal of Norman Harris, a Murray-Germano machine lieutenant in the steel union.

Lentner's case against Harris was thrown out by Judge George B. Weiss, who expressed "doubt" as to who had really committed assault and battery in an attack following which Lentner was sent to the hospital to battle for his life.

ILLINOIS DuSABLE EDITION

The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH

Lentner explained that the acquittal was the payment of a political debt to CIO-PAC by the Democratic machine.

LENTNER, still suffering from the effects of the beating, appeared as the only witness against Harris, explaining that the others had been terrorized.

He told the story of how Harris, a United Steelworks international representative, had slugged and kicked him because Lentner had challenged illegal practices by Harris in an election of officers of Local 1033 last July.

AT THAT TIME, Lentner related in court, the burly Harris knocked him down, kicking him in the head and abdomen while he was on the ground. Lentner was then taken to the hospital with a multiple jaw fracture and serious internal injuries. Harris remained to finish counting the ballots, awarding the election to the Murray-Germano candidate.

Police Capt. George Barnes, head of the Labor Detail, made a show of aiding Lentner but absented himself from the court when it came time for him to testify against Harris.

what's on ?

CHICAGO
DR. ROBERT MORRIS LOVETT, Dr. John DeBoer and other prominent Chicagoans discuss "The Status of Civil Liberties Today." Saturday, Sept. 30 at 123 W. Madison. Discussion followed by reception. Sponsored by Chicago Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Donations \$1.00.
"ON SOVIET NEWS FRONT." Translations from current Soviet newspapers received via air mail. Conducted by Charles Burroughs, lived 17 years in Soviet Union. Beginning Tuesday, Oct. 3. Every Tuesday in October at 7:30 p.m. Arranged by Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 68 W. Washington, Room 50. Registration fee \$2.00.
PAGEANT FOR PEACE. Scores of choral singers, dancers, soloists. Directed by Abba Laffer of Jewish People's Chorus. Also send-off for delegates to World Peace Congress in London and art exhibition and sale. Sunday, Oct. 8 at Packinghouse Workers' Center, 49th and Wabash. And Sunday, Oct. 15, People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.
FOLK DANCE CLASSES every Tuesday evening at 8 p.m., 170 W. Washington. Arranged by Young Progressives of America.
FILMS FROM POLAND. First Friday of every month at Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 N. Leavitt. Movies start at 8 p.m. No admission charge.

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Louis Tells Why He'll Win

Rates Ez High, But Tells Worker 'Got All Old Punch, in Top Shape'

By Lester Rodney

JOE LOUIS WAS FINISHING an intent ping pong match with his old-time sparmate George Nicholson in the recreation room of the Pompton Lakes training camp. He waved a hello, missed the table on two attempted kill shots to clinch a 21-16 defeat, threw down the paddle with a snort of disgust, then chuckled at Nicholson's taunting boasts of superiority.

"Goes on all the time," he said as we moved outside to sit down and chat on the spacious lawn, "I like ping pong for eye and hand coordination when I'm training."

It was a couple of hours before Joe was due to get into the ring for five rounds of sparring. He was dressed in slacks, sports shirt and moccasins. I was the first writer in camp this day.

Joe Louis training against at Pompton Lakes. Does it seem like a long time since you were here last? I asked.

He looked around meditatively. "No, to tell the truth, it doesn't. In a way it's as if I never retired. After all, I did this a lot and I haven't been away from it nearly as long as I was in it."

JOE, I SAID, near the end of your career, before, you were frank in saying the training grind was getting you, that it was getting too tough. Now it's a couple of years later. How about training now? Is it tougher?

"No," he said. "It may seem funny, but it's not nearly as bad now even though I'm older. One thing is my own personal frame of mind. I feel more relaxed personally, that makes everything come a little easier. Then, when I came out of the army, I was really fat, was up around 240. Training for the fights with Walcott I had to train too hard in a hurry to come down. This time, after all the exhibitions and golfing and taking better care of my eating, I start training at 218 and can pace myself easy without fighting to get into shape. So I find I don't mind it. I really feel like training, road work and boxing."

This might have the sound of rationalization, trying to take the curse off advancing years, but Joe Louis, over the 13 years since he won the championship from Jimmy Braddock, has been so completely sincere you can only believe him when you know him. I've never seen Joe Louis the fighter put on an act of any kind, and in the spotlight-focused, hokum-filled boxing game that's really saying something. His very stature as an individual rules out much of the usual bull. Like all people who do the thing they do far better than anyone else, Joe Louis has always been naturally alien to the twins of false modesty and strident boasting.

As for his condition, you just have to SEE him to accept his statement. He looks better by far than at any time since the war. He is not fat, he looks strong and bouncy.

But outer looks, weight and even good physical condition are not the only factors in boxing. More important is how much of the punch and timing are left. Which brought us to the "big" question.

JOE, I ASKED HIM, how much of the old Joe Louis have you still got as a fighter? Suppose you take the second Schmeling fight as being 100 percent—that was about your best, the second Schmeling fight, wasn't it?

He nodded, with a little smile. "I guess that was about the best."

... suppose you take yourself then as 100 percent, how would you figure yourself now, how much have you lost of that, how much do you still have?

It was a tough question. He thought about it.

"If you put it into numbers like that," he said, "I'd say I'm about 75 percent of that. But here's the thing: it's not a 25 percent going back of everything even. It's all in movement. My punch is just as good as it ever was."

Just as good? The left hook? The straight right? The darting jab that numbed and hurt like another fighter's big punch?

"All just as good," he said simply yet emphatically. "I punch just as good as the night I beat Schmeling. I'm sure of that."

"Oh, I don't kid myself," he went on with a shrug. "I know I'm not the same. I'm slower moving into position to punch, but when I get the opening, like against Walcott last time, it's still there. I don't think I'll miss openings when they come."

All right, I asked him, you've given your opinion of yourself right now, all your old punch with no loss, much better physical condition than any fight since the war, about a 25 percent loss in movement and timing from your best. Now how do you rate Ezzard Charles as an opponent? From some writeups it sounded as if you didn't think much of him.

Joe shook his head with a trace of annoyance. "I never said anything like that. I ALWAYS said he is the best heavyweight around."

Not including present company. ...

"Naturally, I'm talking about Charles coming on after I retired. He was mainly a lightweight before that. The way he knocked out Lesnevich as a heavyweight shows he was the best lightweight and never got the chance. Anyone knows that."

Joe heated up a little on the subject.

"My goodness, what do they want from the man, he's just beat everyone he's been asked to beat, that's all! It's not HIS fault there's been nobody to press him, bring out his best. There's been some pressed him for a few rounds, but not over the fifteen rounds. Maybe he doesn't look so good all the time because of that. Heck, I didn't look so good in some fights!"

Like the first fight against Godoy, I suggested.

"Yeah," said Joe, "Charles never looked THAT bad."

RATING CHARLES THE BEST of the current crop is one thing, I said, now how would you figure him against some of the best you fought in the old days? Like the prewar Conn. ...

"No," said Joe, "I wouldn't rate Charles as good as Conn was then."

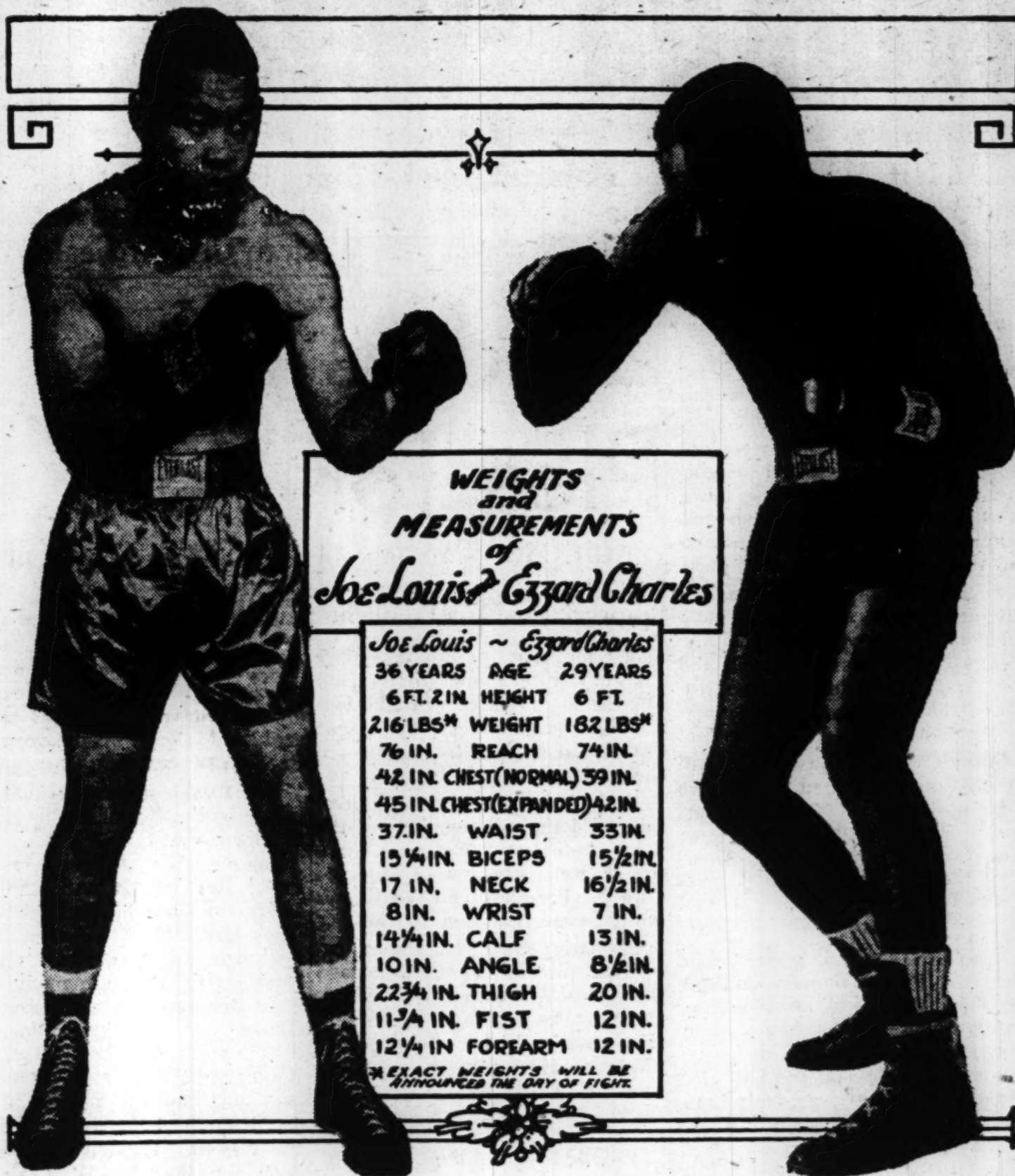
Max Baer?

"Uh uh," he said, "He wouldn't beat Max Baer in my opinion either. Let's see. Might rate him about like Pastor, might beat Pastor. ..."

How about Galento? Godoy?

"Oh, he'd of beaten Galento. And Godoy. Jersey Joe!"

HOW CHAMP AND EX-CHAMP SHAPE UP WEDNESDAY



"I rate him much better than Walcott."

Alright, I put in, you had a lot of trouble with Walcott, now you're two years older and here's a fighter you say is much better than Walcott. How do you figure?

"Well," he answered, "First off is my condition. I'm coming into this fight in my best shape since the war, like I said. Another thing is in styles. Charles is a better fighter than Walcott, but he makes the normal fighting moves. He does them good, but they're things you know and can figure, not like Walcott turning around and walking away and all the other things he did."

He thought a little more about Charles, who he's watched in three of his recent fights.

"Charles is a good fighter, don't think he isn't. Far as weight goes, look at the way he handled Joe Baksi, who weighed about forty more than him. And the big thing about Charles is his condition. He is without doubt the best conditioned fighter today. ... Anybody who beats him must be in perfect condition."

Including Joe Louis?

"I said anybody."

SOMEHOW WE GOT BACK to Schmeling, to that memorable June night in '38 when all but a few of the 90,000 people jam-packed into Yankee Stadium stood and hollered, banged their feet, hugged each other ecstatically and poured the greatest torrent of sound into the Bronx night anybody had ever heard as Joe Louis demolished in less than a round the man who had boasted he would "end the black dynasty," the man who so proudly received a telegram of premature congratulations from Hitler which said he was of a superior race and couldn't lose, the man who had given the younger and callower Joe Louis his first, and to this day still his only defeat.

That night was my biggest thrill as a sportswriter, I said. Was it your biggest moment in all these years?

"Yeah," he said thinking back, "That was the best. It was the fight that came out exactly how I had planned it."

He was musing, "I was the younger fighter then twenty-four, how old was he, must've been thirty. Now here I'm the older one, I'm seven years older than Charles. That's not so much older." He chuckled a little, as if at himself for trying to kid himself.

Do you think of yourself, at 36, as an "old" fighter?

Louis was serious again. "No, I don't," he said, "Look at this. In my whole career, how many fights went the whole distance? Not many of them. Some were knockouts in the second, or third, fourth, some in the first. ..."

Schmeling, John Henry Lewis and Roper in a row were a total of three rounds, I recalled.

"... yeah," he continued, "The thing is I never really had the wear and tear, going through a lot of fifteen round fights, getting hit a lot and all. So I figure the age isn't as important with me as it might be with some other athlete who had more steady wear and tear."

It was an interesting point, with considerable validity as you examine Louis' record. A baseball player of 36, for example, has played steadily in long seasons of 154 games, nine innings per game, sometimes doubleheaders. No one or two round knockouts.

IN TRUTH, Joe Louis as he looks today bears no signs at all of ring wear and tear, none of the telltale disfigurements of a cruel

trade. If it weren't a silly-sounding thing to say about one whose familiar face is indelibly identified with ringdom's most glorious chapters, you could say that the unmarked Joe Louis doesn't look like a prizefighter.

It was almost time for Joe to start dressing for the afternoon spar session. A steady stream of cars was now filing past to the parking field and the excited hum as they passed carried to us. "There he is!" came time after time. A little boy's shrill and excited voice, "It's him, it's him! It's Joe Louis!" Someone yelled, "Hya champ." As Joe stood up I gave him the last question.

Do you think you're going to win?

The answer was in the same conversational tone as everything he had said. It wasn't a "statement."

"Yeah, I think I can beat him. I wouldn't bet on it, but I think I can win it."

Later sharpening his working tools in the ring he looked about as he had described himself. Somewhat slower, but in good shape, and when he found his openings the punches ripped through with the old shocking force.

WHY DIDN'T DODGERS WIN?

Almost everybody in town has an angle on why the team favored to make it a runaway race didn't do it. Was it Rickey's fault? Shot-ton's handling of pitchers? His relations with the players? Were the Dodgers just over-rated? Not enough pitching depths? Or what? Send your opinion to Sports Editor Lester Rodney and we'll publish it.

Chicago Wires to Truman 'Veto!'

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.—The most powerful people's campaign in recent years was underway here this week, aimed at getting President Truman to veto the Mundt-McCarran-Kilgore Bill. A check with Western Union revealed that

many thousands of wires were being sent to the White House from this city in an effort to defeat the police-state measure. A spokesman for the telegraph company here said that "the traffic has been very heavy."

The campaign was expected to mount to unprecedented heights as a result of activity by organizations here, including numerous mailings to their memberships asking that protests be sent at once.

Such liberal organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Jewish Congress, the Independent Voters of Illinois, and the Anti-Defamation League disclosed that they were taking emergency measures to defeat the bill.

Among some of the other organizations that indicated they were sending letters to their members were: The Young Progressives of America; the Congress of American Women; the Jewish People's Youth League.

LESTER DAVIS, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, said that he "had no way of knowing how many thousands of wires were being sent" by members of his organization. He said the CRC has circulated 20,000 pieces of literature on the police-state bill this week.

A special meeting of the Furriers Local here last week resulted in 172 wires to Truman being sent. The UE-farm equipment Local 101 at International Harvester reported that they had difficulty with the Western Union in adding hundreds of names to a single wire to Truman. The company insisted on having the home addresses of every signer.

Local 1119, UE, reported that some 300 wires were sent by the workers from the Decca shop alone.

A SAMPLE WIRE was sent to the numerous members of the Chicago Council of the Arts, Sciences

Leaders Issue Plea for Veto

CHICAGO.—An impressive list of Chicago and Illinois leaders were among the 130 distinguished Americans who this week called on President Truman to veto the police state

and Professions, urging that they "join in this movement to save civil liberties in America." In addition, a mailing of 10,000 was being sent to Chicago attorneys by members of the National Lawyers Guild.

Ruth Belmont, executive secretary, said that all members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee were urged in a letter to wire the President and the Illinois congressman opposing the bill.

Similarly Henry H. Hayes, executive director of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, wrote to the organization's membership that "winning this phase of the struggle for peace may prove decisive."

PROBABLY the most vigorous feature of the campaign here was the numerous neighborhood actions by workers, housewives, youth and others.

In a half-dozen communities tables were set up where people were urged to send telegrams to President Truman protesting the bill. On one afternoon, a citizens' group in Hyde Park was able to get 420 people to add their names to wires to the White House.

Scores of leaflets were prepared by various community groups for distribution. Among the leaflets used here was a reprint from the Chicago Sun-Times reproducing an editorial entitled "It CAN Happen Here."

They said that the bill "would sweep away traditional American concepts of civil rights, regulate opinion, threaten the right to dissent and clearly contravene the freedom of speech."

The President was told that "the future of the Bill of Rights is now in your hands."

Among the Chicago signers were: Rev. O. B. Allen, Grace Methodist Church; Harland S. Allen; Mrs. Alice Beleser, vice-chairman, Chicago Federation of Consumers; Rev. Augustus Eugene Bennett, Grace Presbyterian Church; Dr. Robert A. Bloch, U. of C. Medical School; Rev. Ray Bond; Rev. Rufus D. Bowman, president, Bethany Biblical Seminary, Church of the Brethren; Lucy P. Carner, Council of Social Agencies; Rev. M. W. Clair, Jr., St. Marks Methodist Church; Prof. Hedley S. Dimock, George Williams College; Prof. Kermit Eby; Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Metropolitan Community Church.

Also: Dr. Harold E. Fey, managing editor, The Christian Century; Rev. Herbert George, Humboldt Park Methodist Church; Mrs. Mary-June Grunsfeld, former director, Clearing House, American Council on Race Relations; Rev. Armand Guerrero, Mayfair Methodist Church; Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, U. of C.; Alfonso Iannelli, sculptor; Hugo P. Leaming, secretary, Meadville Theological School Students Association; Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, former gov-

'Don't Sign Bill Destroying U.S. Democracy.' Truman Told

CHICAGO.—A strong statement protesting passage of repressive legislation in any form was sent to Washington by prominent Chicago citizens this week.

Asserting opposition to the Mundt-McCarran-Kilgore Bill, the statement declared that "this legislation destroys the Constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, press and assembly and would suppress discussion and activities designed to advance solutions to America's social, political and economic problems."

"The suppression of these democratic processes would constitute the destruction of our American democracy."

The statement, sent to President Truman, Senators Lucas and Douglas and Chicago Congressmen, was signed by Prof. G. A. Borgese, Flora Cooke, Earl Dickerson, Serge Chermayeff, Dr. Thomas M. French, Jack Conroy, Prof. Harrison Hayford, Anton Johanson, Sidney A. Jones, Dr. Boris Rubenstein, Prof. Ronald Levy, Prof. Antonio Rubio, Dean John B. Thompson, Prof. Charlotte Towle, Mrs. Louis Wirth, Dean Bernard M. Loomer, Prof. Ray Billington, Prof. L. S. Starvianos, Dr. Ira A. Kipnis.

PP Launches Parks Campaign as No. 1

CHICAGO.—The Progressive Party launched its "concentration campaign" — for the election of Sam Parks to Congress — at a packed rally in the Arcade Ballroom, 35th and State, last Saturday night.

The distinguished Negro leader, Paul Robeson, who was the main

speaker, joined in the tribute to Parks, the PP candidate for Representative of the First Congressional District.

After the huge rally, several thousand jammed the Packinghouse Workers Center at a "cabaret" for the benefit of the Parks campaign.

Parks spoke of the pro-war "Crusade for Freedom" launched by Gen. Eisenhower and declared: "Wouldn't a real crusade for freedom go in Park Manor, Chicago, and wouldn't that liberty bell sound swell down in Mississippi?"

SIDNEY L. ORDOWER, the PP candidate for U. S. Senator, received an ovation for his powerful presentation of the party's program and his denunciation of the police-state bill.

Other speakers were: Elmer Benson, national chairman of the Progressive Party; Octavia Hawkins, Negro trade union leader; attorney Pearl Hart; and Oscar Brown, Jr., radio commentator.

The Progressives announced that they were going into Federal court in a move to defeat the edict banning the state ticket from the ballot. It was also announced that a suit was filed to compel authorities to place Charles McCord on the ballot for state representative in the 29th Sen. Dist. Parks is the only PP candidate in the state who has been certified for the ballot.

Parks Always Fought KKK Parties

By Gunnar Leander

Sam Parks, a Chicago leader of the Packing Workers Union and the Progressive Party's candidate for Congress from the South Side's 1st Congressional District, says he had his first glimpse of the Ku Klux robe under the Democratic Party's skirts back in the 1930's.

"I helped organize a league to persuade Negroes to pay their poll tax so they could vote in Memphis, Tenn., where I was born," he told us at his office in the Packinghouse Labor Center on S. Wabash Ave.

Parks related how the notorious "Boss Crump" of Memphis politics let him know at once that he didn't "belong" in the poll-tax South, and promptly unleashed a reign of terror against the city's Negro citizens to prove his point.

With his wife Johnnie Mae, a childhood schoolmate he married in 1936, moved North—"to save our lives, and to learn to fight better for my people," he explained.

He came to Chicago in 1939, labored as a steel worker at the Carnegie-Illinois plant, helped construct the new Chrysler plant, and studied nights at John Mar-

shall Law School. He had left Memphis a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School, with two years at Le Moyne College.

"In Chicago I learned that even a so-called 'educated' Negro was a second-class citizen socially, and in the building trades and steel workers unions as well," he stated. "I didn't know the dignity of equality in the labor movement until I went to work at Wilson & Co. and joined the Packinghouse Workers Union, in 1943."

Wilson workers quickly recognized Parks' leadership qualities. Six months after he entered the plant they elected him president of the local union, representing some 3,500 workers. He retained the post until last year, when he resigned rather than sign a Taft-Hartley affidavit.

"I recognized the old Memphis Ku Klux rope in that Taft-Hartley law, and I wouldn't stick my neck into it," he said.

Wilson & Co. recognized Parks' devotion to his union in their own fashion. They blacklisted him, along with other militant strikers, at the end of the Packinghouse Union's strike against the Big 4 packers in 1948.

A few days before our interview,



SAM PARKS

Wilson workers had announced plans for a new nation-wide strike action to force reinstatement of their dismissed leaders, with full seniority rights.

"We'll be fighting a two-front battle this Fall," Parks commented, "on the ballot, and on the picket-line."

"Two fronts," he repeated, "but the same enemy. The Democratic-Republican combo in Washington has been serving the trusts, from

meat to munitions, since Roosevelt died."

"They promised us civil rights—now they want to give us concentration camps."

During his six-weeks tour of Europe in 1947, which he won as prize subscription-getter for the old Chicago Star weekly, he learned from the British, French, Polish, and Czech workers he talked with that monopoly-controlled governments must inevitably become war governments.

"We've taken monopoly power away from our industrialists and bankers," he quoted the Czech and Polish trade unionists, "and our governments stand for peace, because they cannot profit from war."

He could see the pre-World War II experience of European workers repeating itself in the United States after war, and he determined, in 1947, to fight against a World War III which American monopolists were already plotting then.

His opponents for the 1st Congressional seat, he declared, could be no better than the political trees from which they sprouted.

"A vote for either one would be a vote for a witchhunt and

Wars, Taft-Hartleys and police-state rule," he asserted, "because that's what their parties stand for today. I'm campaigning on the Progressive ticket so my people can have the chance to cut the big Ku Klux rope both old parties are swinging these days!"

Parks wants South Side voters to read "Peace, Security and Civil Rights" when they see his name on the ballot next November.

"We'll win," he predicted, "if everyone who agrees with us has the courage to vote for us."

The 35-year-old labor leader has been secretary-treasurer of the union's District 1 Council since 1943, and manager of its huge center. On his own time, he serves as executive director of the South Side Negro Labor Council, active member of the Greater Bethesda Baptist Church congregation, and sparkpluggin' on a half dozen separate committees.

"This campaign will mean less sleep," he said with a grin, "but otherwise, campaigning won't be different from the routine I've lived most of my life. I've campaigned for Negro rights and labor's rights—now I'm campaigning for every American's right to live in peace and freedom."

Demand Public Hearings on Phila. Gag Bills, CRC Urges

PHILADELPHIA.—The Civil Rights Congress has urged all democratic-minded citizens to write, telephone and visit their Councilmen to demand open hearings and defeat of the witchhunt legislation introduced by City Councilman David Jamieson. Jamieson bill would:

'POLITICAL DESPERATION'

Councilman David Jamieson's "witch hunt" ordinances have been denounced by Henry A. Beitscher, city director of the Progressive Party, as an "act of political desperation on the part of a bankrupt political clique which has found the usual tactics of persuasion inadequate for the maintenance of their political rule."

"It is no accident that the introducer of this legislation is the chairman of the Philadelphia Republican Campaign Committee for the 1950 elections. The purpose of this legislation is to force city and school employees to support the Republican organization under pain of dismissal from their jobs."

"AS USUAL, the first victims of political desperation and government by inquisition are government employees."

"All decent-minded citizens," Beitscher declared, "should come to the support of teachers and city employees. The defense of their rights is basic to the civil rights of all. We appeal to all citizens, regardless of party affiliation to join in the demand for full public hearings and defeat of these bills."

1) Require loyalty oaths of all city employees.
2) Forbid use of city property by so-called "subversive" organizations.

3) Urge the school district and all other political subdivisions of the state operating in Philadelphia to refuse employment to so-called "subversives."

A bill which would require all Communists and "subversives" to register with police has not been introduced yet pending disposition of similar legislation by Congress.

THE CRC CHARGED THAT introduction of the bills in this piece, meal fashion was aimed at preventing rapid crystallization of opposition to them.

Such widespread opposition to the police-state measures does exist here and was registered in a mass way in the fight against the Mundt-Nixon and McCarran bills in Congress.

The resolution urging the school district to fire all so-called "subversive" employees was blasted as an attack on the entire public school system. The CRC also noted that proposed loyalty oaths for teachers have been opposed by every academic organization in the country. Included among the opposition is General Dwight Eisenhower, president of Columbia University.

JAMIESON IS CHAIRMAN of the Republican Campaign Com-

mittee here. Introduction of the bills by a so-highly placed party member is seen as an indication of a major GOP effort to seize on the current anti-Communist hysteria as a means of eliminating all opposition to GOP machine rule here.

Jamieson is also a past county commander of the American Legion. In 1946 he opposed the city's FEPC ordinance on the grounds that it was "Communist-inspired," but actually his opposition stemmed from a fear that FEPC would help break the jimcrow pattern in Northeast Philadelphia which he represents.

200 CALL FOR TOP COP OUSTER

PHILADELPHIA.—The unprecedented campaign developing here against police violence, pressed forward last week with the demand being raised for the removal of Director of Public Safety, Samuel Rosenberg. The demand was unanimously approved by more

than 200 persons at a West Philadelphia rally called to protest the brutal police beating of war veteran, Joshua Mason.

The rally, sponsored by the Na-

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Negro People Have Voice in Campaign

PHILADELPHIA.—In an article on the NAACP-sponsored campaign to stop police brutality, the Pittsburgh Courier declared recently that the "significance of the Williams meeting (which launched the drive) for the Negro community can hardly be overestimated. For the first time the neighborhood Negro was given an opportunity to voice his sentiment and determine his own organization against injustice."

"The significance of the Williams meeting for the NAACP is also important. . . . With this one meeting it has re-established ties with the Negro community and moved it in the proper direction of being an accurate voice of the people it is supposed to represent."

Congressional District, Oscar Williams, South Philadelphia victim of police beatings, and Mason's attorney, Curtis Carson.

Fitzpatrick Named by Progressives for Gov.

PHILADELPHIA.—A full slate of Progressive Party candidates has been announced to oppose the warmongering Democratic and Republican politicians in the November elections, for the three top state offices. The nominations were completed with the addition of Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, widely known Western Pennsylvania trade unionist as candidate for Governor.

Fitzpatrick is a former president of the huge Westinghouse local of the United Electrical Workers in East Pittsburgh. He is still a leader of UE forces in Western Pennsylvania.

Together with Mrs. Lillian R. Narins, candidate for U. S. Senator, and Alexander Wright, outstanding Negro trade union leader, as nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, the Progressive Party has the only slate worthy of labor votes in the election.

THOUGH PENNSYLVANIA Federation of Labor and United Mine Workers' leaders have endorsed most Democratic candidates they cannot cover up the lengthening anti-labor, pro-war records of these reactionaries hiding under a cloak of "liberalism."

Democratic Senator Francis J. Myers, seeking reelection and once known as a "liberal" is now attempting to outdo his Republican opponents in red-baiting.

Myers voted for the McCarran police-state bill. He was silent on the Mundt-Nixon bill, completely ignoring the many delegations of workers and progressives who visited him on this issue.

As Senate majority whip, in a key position to either push or hamper proposed legislation, Myers

boasts that he has helped put over every one of the Truman war measures.

MYERS IS PROUD of his part in putting over the Marshall Plan, military aid for reactionary governments abroad, the Atlantic Pact, and the military intervention in Korea—all steps toward destroying both the liberties and the living standards of workers here and abroad.

Myers' running mates on the state Democratic ticket are creatures of the same stripe. The Philadelphia lawyer, Richardson Dilworth, candidate for Governor, evades the vital issues of peace, civil rights and economic security behind a smokescreen of fighting corruption in the GOP machine and behind a pretense of being "above politics."

Third key member of the Democratic slate is the notorious Judge Michael A. Musmanno, self-styled crusader against Communism, who maneuvered the arrest on "sedition" charges of Steve Nelson and two other Pittsburgh Communist leaders. Musmanno's frenzy against progressives is the only "qualification" he has presented in his bid for lieutenant-governor.

The campaign keynote of the Democrats, like the Republicans, is red-baiting and more red-baiting. They are competing with GOP nominees John S. Fine for Governor and Gov. James Duff for Sena-

tor apparently only to find which team can fastest bury the workers' civil rights and living standards.

Only the Progressive Party in the current electoral battle speaks and fights on the real issues—defeat of police-state legislation, achievement of peace among nations, and protection of the economic needs of the people.



PART OF THE DELEGATION which visited Superintendent of Police Howard Sutton on Sept. 12 to protest police violence. Front (left to right): Anne Robinson, Juanita Williams, Goldy Geldman, Inez Love, Jennie Hazlewood. Back: J. Pugh, L. Tambor, Wm. R. Meek, Wm. Minnifield, John Holton, Harrison Whitmore and Lloyd Herbert.

Tenants Trek Set Washington Astir

By Michael Singer

Veteran participants in mass delegations say the tenant trek to Washington last week was one of the most mature, understanding and thrilling people's actions they ever saw. From the moment the 185 men and women (there were only six men) came off the train in the nation's capital and were "greeted" by a barrage of exploding photograph bulbs until they departed late in the afternoon, the delegation carried out its assignment in split-second tempo.

Sponsored by the New York Tenants, Consumers and Welfare Council, the tenants group, a fourth of which were Negroes brought a breath of fresh, democratic air into war jittery Washington. They came with a 10-point program approved by 25,000 signatures on petitions which called for rent controls, a ban on evictions, price rollback, a 100 percent excess profits-tax, increased farm subsidies, resumption of low-cost housing construction, and veto of the McCarran-Kilgore bill.

IT WASN'T EASY, especially for the older women because there was a lot of walking to do "and try walking on high-heeled shoes over those concrete and tile floors in government agencies"—but no one slipped up.

The delegates had a reply from President Truman signed by his secretary Matthew Connolly which politely barred them from seeing the Chief Executive because "I am sure you will understand he is very busy" but it promised the "most careful attention" to the tenant memorandum which the White House would "be glad to receive."

The delegates were so angry that they sent 26 telegrams to the President right there in Washington protesting such repudiation and betrayal of a promise.

Over at the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice the agency made some pretense of listening to Bernard Berger of the Bronx contingent and Mrs. Bea Steinberg of Queens that prices were too high and action had to be taken immediately to curb the profiteers. An administrative official said the Department was prosecuting the meat trust but couldn't explain why costs were still soaring or when they would drop.

THE SAME STORY was given at the Agriculture Department, the Public Housing Administration at the office of the Federal Rent Expediter.

The delegation that visited Attorney General McGrath minced no words. They told him that the McCarran bills and the police-state terror against minority parties, the tailing of the Communists and wholesale efforts to destroy the Bill of Rights was a disgrace to America and a move to facilitate the war machine of the Wall St. billionaires.

THE McCARRAN BILL would be used against tenants, they said. What tenant doesn't know that when he asks for a paint job in his apartment he's called a "Communist" that if he calls a meeting of tenants in his home he's charged with "conspiring" against the landlord and government; and, of course, they had the proof in the newspaper headlines that called the tenant delegation an "invasion of Reds" into Washington.

Like President Truman, both New York Senators—Sen. Lehman and Sen. Ives—were too busy to see the tenants. William Stanley, head of the Harlem Tenants Council, tried in vain to arrange an appointment.

On the way home the delegates, weary but determined, voted to collect another 100,000 signatures to their program. They talked excitedly, morale high and tempers flaming at the runaround they received.

McCarthy Tells Court You Can't Jail Peace

By Louise Mitchell

One of the pieces of evidence introduced in last week's trial of William F. McCarthy, hero of the Union Square Aug. 2 peace demonstration was a group of emblems he won for heroism as a merchant seaman during the war. The emblems had been awarded by the War Shipping Administration for perilous North Atlantic, Middle East and Mediterranean runs.

McCarthy is one of two men who climbed aloft lampposts during the demonstration to proclaim their abhorrence of war. He is now serving a 30-day workhouse sentence at Rikers Island. In court he asked that the emblems be returned to him since they belonged to his young son Kevin.

"They belong in his scrap book," said the seaman who sustained such a hooligan beating from police and plainclothesmen when dragged off the lamppost that he has lost the use of one of his fingers and his tubercular condition has been reactivated.

THE NAME OF KEVIN had figured in the peace demonstration when McCarthy proclaimed that he didn't want Kevin to die in new wars.

Kevin's scrap book tells the story of a father-hero. McCarthy's challenge of the warmakers during the peace rally resounded during the court trial, it was part of his life-long challenge of poverty, bias, slave-ship conditions, and imperialist adventures.

Open Kevin's scrap book at any place and you may chance upon a clipping on his leadership in the

National Maritime Union when it was still under progressive leadership, or the story of how he served another workhouse sentence when he fought the police terror that killed Willie Milton, a Negro worker shot in the back by New York City cops.

THE STORY ISN'T COMPLETE without the details of a poor orphaned altar boy, a young lad in the Merchant Marine, the political awakening during the trips to Nazi Germany, the fight against the fascists in Spain, and the leadership of the rank and file in a union that had been seized by warminded officials.

In the straightforward way that McCarthy says and gets things done, he told the court:

"There are some things more important than beatings," he said on the witness stand. "More important than even going to jail. The fight for peace is such a thing. That is why I was on the lamppost."

When Judge Harry C. Andrews asked the witness how he happened to wind up on the lamppost, McCarthy replied that the police attacks upon the civilians "made me so mad" that when he found himself rushed off the street by pounding horse hoods, "I did the thing natural for a seaman: I climbed aloft the high rigging."

Officials to Honor Anti-Semite

Gen. Anders' Troops Beat Jews in Italy, Fought Israelis, Protected Nazi Criminals

By Bernard Burton

Gen. Wladyslaw Anders is a man without a country because no nation which hates tyranny will countenance this anti-Semitic programist and protector of Hitlerite murderers. But Anders will arrive in Washington Monday for a chat with President Truman.

Indications are that the subject of the Washington conversations will be the rebuilding of Anders' mercenary fascist army which was a disgrace to every Allied soldier in World War II. Anders will not only talk with high officials but will be given a post of honor in New York's Pulaski Day Parade Oct. 1 and will be feted at a swank Waldorf-Astoria banquet the same night.

During Poland's war against Germany, Anders pulled his second Polish corps out and fled to Iran.

Later his outfit showed up in Italy, where it displayed more activity attacking Jewish Displaced Persons, assaulting Italian anti-fascists and propagandizing against Big Three decisions on Poland, than in fighting Nazis.

This writer, as an American GI in Italy, recalls one incident by Anders' uniformed hoodlums which sent a shudder through Italy and incensed every Jewish soldier in the U. S. Army who knew of it.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE



GEN. ANDERS

WAR, Anders' troops were stationed in Southern Italy, in an area through which many trains passed, loaded with Jewish DP's headed for the south and then to Palestine. One such train was halted by Anders' troops who then instituted a veritable pogrom.

Men, women and children were thrown out of the train. Their meager belongings were ripped up, some stolen, windows were smashed and anyone protesting

was savagely beaten. The matter was hushed up and never got through to the outside world until several years later.

On another occasion, a group of us on leave from the front entered the headquarters of the Polish Red Cross in Naples. Every GI was handed a pamphlet in English by a Polish officer.

IT WAS A REPRINT of a speech by the fascist-minded Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.). In the pamphlet, the former Congressman, who was supplied material for his speeches by Dr. Goebbels' agencies, attacked Big Three decisions on Poland and all but called for war on our ally, the Soviet Union. To us GIs it sounded like an attempt to incite disaffection in the country's fighting forces.

When the war was over, Anders' men took it upon themselves to mix into Italian politics on behalf of the reigning House of Savoy. In a number of villages they destroyed anti-Monarchist headquarters, broke up meetings and beat up participants. But the Italian workers and peasants were in no mood to take anything from Polish fascists after getting rid of their own.

A SHORT WHILE LATER Anders' army was evacuated from Italy for resettlement in Britain.

But not before Anders had added 30,000 ex-Nazi officers and men to his band, many of whom were being hunted as war criminals.

They included Dr. Wladyslaw Dering, wanted for performing surgical "experiments" at Auschwitz; Father Izydor Nashajewski, wanted as former chaplain of a Ukrainian SS Division which hunted and lynched Jews; Henry Gutman, wanted as head of three concentration camps in Austria.

Anders' agents, meanwhile, sought to stir up revolts and pogroms in Poland. It was established in Polish courts that they were responsible for such massacres as the one at Kielce in 1947.

About 10,000 of Anders' men went to Palestine but were removed a short while later for launching a series of pogroms. They were taken out after the Jewish authorities warned that they would not guarantee their safety.

Later, many of these men were found in the Arab legions, fighting side by side with Nazi SS troopers, in the invasion of Israel.

The list of the crimes of Anders and his men against freedom-loving people is long and frightful. Today Anders' army is nothing but a mercenary band offering its service to anybody who will use it for reactionary purposes.

And this is the man whom Washington will honor this week.

Scanning the News

Lessons in Asia

While MacArthur's troops were "teaching a lesson" to Koreans with bombings, shellings and mass destruction, the real news in Asia was being made much further south, where the Chinese people were teaching their own lessons. The news came in a reluctant admission on inside news pages here that the Chinese Peoples Republic had overcome the plague of famine and starvation—without outside "help." . . . "Despite floods, famine," wrote The Times Tillman Durbin, "the Communists have managed . . . to keep their cities supplied with food at lost cost." . . . And while MacArthur was using nearly every method of modern warfare against the Koreans his plans and those of his Wall Street masters was being upset again by the Viet Minhese still further South than China, who with primitive weapons but with indomitable spirit were clearing the French invaders from still more of their land.

Poland Plays Football

Former Nazis and near-Nazis were rubbing their hands in glee in West Germany. . . . Plans were already being worked out for a new Reichswehr headed by the old General Staff as soon as they got the okay from Dean Acheson. . . . Big obstacles in the way, however, was the opposition from the people in France, England, U.S., and Germany itself. . . . The Italian cabinet began consideration of its own version of a McCarran Bill . . . only trouble, however, in putting it across was the presence of two million Italian Communists and a working class and peasantry siding with the Communists. . . . Front-page news in Poland was the big soccer tournament, with thousands participating and hundreds of thousands attending the games.

Lewis and Green

Presidential adviser W. Averill Harriman drew a blank from AFL conventions delegates when he told them to prepare for years of sacrifice. . . . But the delegates thundered their applause when a sentence popped up in his speech: "We must guard our civil liberties." . . . John L. Lewis wrote another letter, warning that Ohio coal miners might "evacuate" the pits if Senator Taft should enter any of them looking for votes. . . . "The underground workings are unnecessarily confined, and the air therein is easily contaminated," Lewis wrote. . . . Back at the AFL convention in Houston, William Green said he would "fight against infiltration by any ideology."

Too Noisy on Western Front

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, ALP candidate for U.S. Senate from New York, was voted a life member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. . . . The State Department voided the passport of Dr. Ralph Spitzer, former associate professor of Chemistry at Oregon State. Spitzer had been dismissed from his university post after he suggested it might be a good idea to look into the theories of Russian biologist Trofim D. Lysenko. . . . Scripps-Howard columnist Robert C. Ruark was worried over audience reaction to the revival of the film classic ALL Quiet on the Western Front. . . . He was especially concerned over the "overflow of youngsters" applauding any mention of peace in the movie.

Cops Probe Cops

The probe into the tieup between New York's cops and the gambling racket was getting hot. Acting Mayor Impellitteri jumped into the picture. He ordered the Police Department to look into any possible connection between cops and bookies. . . . Arnold Constable, one of New York's big department stores, celebrated its 125th anniversary by giving a breakfast for its old customers. There was no raise for the workers from the only big non-union store in New York. . . . William Allan, Worker correspondent, placed 12th in a race for Detroit Common Council, polling 5,898 votes. . . . Robert Kelly, Minneapolis Communist Party chairman won nomination in the non-partisan primary for state legislature by coming in third and getting 1,784 votes, 30 percent of the total cast. . . .

War Drums Drown Out Grievances At Porters Parley

By John Hudson Jones

The AFL-Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters brought many economic and working grievances to their Silver Jubilee Convention in New York—but they didn't get a chance to talk about them much less get any action. How could they, when the Truman Administration borrowed the union's label from A. Philip Randolph its president, and got three quarters of the convention time for plugging its war in Korea and whipping up hysteria against Communism?

The nearly 400 delegates represented 18,000 members from 117 locals in 33 States and Canada. The only Negro-led international in the AFL, the porters' 25 year history has been one of constant attacks not only from the powerful railroad but from the lily white Brotherhoods. In the early years, and under the momentum of their initial organizing drive, and during the recent war they received important gains. Gains that have raised them from miserable pay and unbelievably long hours, to their present standards.

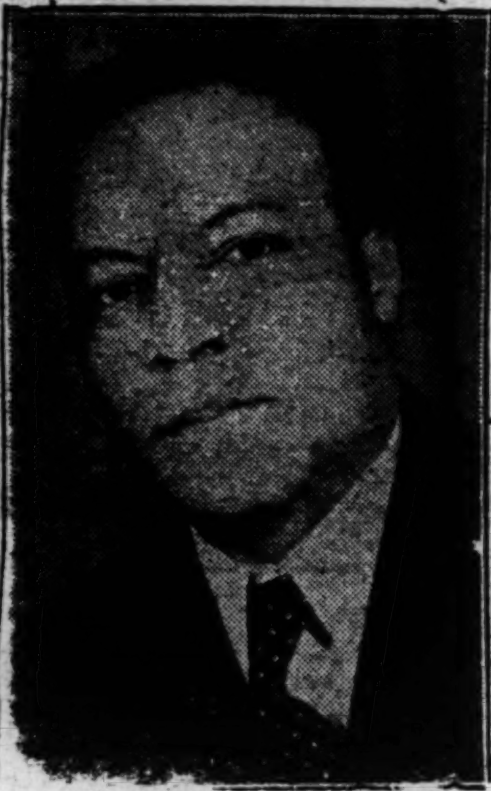
But something has happened since those dark days of 1925, and the militant fire of the porters has been covered over with the ashes of Randolph's demagoguery and lack of backbone in standup to the Pullman Company.

PROOF OF THE MEN'S intense dissatisfaction with their conditions came to the convention in more than two score resolutions from union locals all across the country and in Canada demanding action from the leadership to secure changes in the Pullman Agreement.

Instead, the delegates were deluged with hours of war propaganda speeches, led off by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, of the UN who dropped his role as an advocate of "peaceful negotiation" at the opening session. Bunche, called on the Negro people to support the U. S. war against the Korean people. He threw in a few slick and confusing phrases about Jim-crow at home and in the Army but his main theme was hooray for the war.

Randolph followed this at the second session with a two-hour harangue for more war "against Russian Communism," and for a bigger and better program of exploiting Africa and Asia under Truman's Point Four.

ALL THIS WAS backed up and followed by equally hysterical war speeches by AFL president William Green, Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, Joseph D.



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Keenan, director of Labor's League for Political Action; Norman Thomas, Joseph L. Rauh, vice-president of Americans for Democratic Action, Max Delson, Walter White, Lester Granger, Frank Crosswaith and others.

This storm of anti-Communism went on for two and a half days, and was topped off by more than 30 resolutions personally introduced by Randolph, the majority of which were political in content and anti-Communist in character.

But as a result of the pressure of public sentiment against the impending police state legislation, and the deep concern of the Negro people over the slaughter of civil rights under cover of the Korean war, Randolph had to oppose the police state bills.

As for FEPC, Milton Webster, the union's first vice-president and former member of the original FEPC, delivered an hour long address on recounting the history of the first FEPC, and then accusing the late President Roosevelt of betraying it, neglecting to mention that Truman permitted the Dixiecrats to kill it.

The question that must have formed in the minds of all the delegates, many of them 25-year men, was where do we go from here? For to listen to Randolph the solution to their grievances is in the rice paddies of Korea, and not in struggle against the Pullman Company, the railroads and their Wall Street owners.

STEEL WORKERS STAY OUT, SPURN UNION OFFICIAL'S PLEA

CLEVELAND.—Workers at the American Steel & Wire Co.'s Cuyahoga Works have been on strike since Friday against the company's new wage-cutting "fair day's work" program. Nearly 2,000 attended a meeting which unanimously rejected the back-to-work order of the right-wing leadership.

The issue at stake is a drastic cut in wages, running as high as an \$8 per day loss for some rollers. In the wire mill, the system calls for as much as 75 percent more production to maintain the present level of earnings. Under the plan, there is no guaranteed minimum, no pay for break-down time and no pay if a worker has to

get treatment for injury.

District Director William F. Donovan, in a statement to the press said, "This program of a fair day's work standards is a Wall Street program drawn up by a group of their engineers. It is designed to combine jobs, reduce the number of men to a crew and reduce wages. . . . In the meantime we are going to make every effort to get the men back to work. . . ."

The workers, faced with a sharp attack on their living standards, rejected this advice. Donovan's representatives admitted he was "booed more than I had ever been in my life."

CRC Publishes Pointers On Rights If Arrested

No American citizen or non-citizen can be legally compelled to give any information—other than his or her name—to the police or to the FBI if arrested.

No American need let any policeman or FBI man into his or her home without a warrant.

And every arrested person in a civil rights case should demand the right to see a lawyer—preferably a civil rights lawyer—at once.

So says the legal division of the Civil Rights Congress in a valuable penny folder entitled **What to Do When Arrested.**

This valuable document on workers' legal rights can save many innocent persons from frameups by fascist-minded cops or FBI men.

A similar folder saved many workers during the waves of arrests of unemployed workers and trade unionists and Communist Party members 20 years ago.

The folder warns that any information given to the cops may be used against the giver and his friends.

The reason is plain: "Remember," warns the CRC, "the arresting officer is not going to protect your rights. Otherwise, why should he arrest you for exercising your civil and human rights?"

POLICE MAY sweat the civil rights victim for information before he sees his lawyer. But the arrested person has the right to refuse to give his address or any other facts about himself or his friends.

"... too often," the folder ex-



FBI's HOOVER

plains, "police and other agents, without warrants, without right, illegally break in and raid the homes of victims of civil rights violations, whom they had previously arrested. Raids become possible because these workers innocently furnished addresses and information."

"It is your right, too," explains the CRC, "to withhold the names of your fellow workers, the names of organizations to which you belong, details about your union or any other information, regardless of how innocent the request may appear to you."

The cops may use such information as the basis for more arrests and more frame-ups.

THE FOLDER outlines other rights of every prisoner.

- The right to telephone a lawyer or friend, at the expense of the authorities, if necessary. The prisoner must remember that wiretappers or stoolpigeons may be listening in.

- The right to insist on an immediate hearing. When the prisoner is asked to plead guilty or not guilty he should plead not guilty while waiting for his attorney.

- The right to reasonable bail.

The CRC adds this advice: "Permit no police officer, FBI agent, etc., to enter your home if he has no warrant."

"Be calm, firm and militant. You are fighting against unlawful arrest and for your democratic rights. The Civil Rights Congress will help you and defend you."

What to Do When Arrested may be obtained from the national Civil Rights Congress at 205 E. 42nd St., New York City, or the New York Civil Rights Congress at 23 W. 26th St.

The price is \$1.00 per 100 or \$8.00 per 1,000.

Progressive Party Maps Peace Fight

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.—The Progressive Party will be an intensive peace movement in itself this fall in 13 states where its candidates are running for election. A meeting of the National Committee here last weekend defined the party's foreign and domestic policy in clearer terms than ever and mapped its state campaigns.

In its first meeting since July 15, the National Committee put the pointer on "the new and more ominous stage in the transformation of our free nation into a militarized garrison state, gearing for total war."

"Beneath the slogan of 'defending our way of life,' there already appears the reality of the police state, German model, complete with concentration camps, pogroms against Negroes and Jews, book burnings and the ruthless suppression of all dissent," the policy statement declared.

IN THE WORDS of national chairman Elmer Benson, the Mundt-McCarran-Kilgore Bill was branded as "the most vicious legislation that has ever been proposed in America."

The policy statement lashed the advocates of a "preventive war" against the Soviet Union, and linked Truman firmly with them, "in spite of his pious denials."

The Progressives showed events in Korea, Formosa and China as "pursuit of the Roman pattern of peace by conquest which has dictated every act of American foreign policy since June 25."

Included in the lengthy election campaign policy statement was a detailed program to protect the American people from full economic impact of a Big Business-designed war economy.

The statement, as the chief product of the two-day meeting, was fashioned to provide state candidates with the most potent campaign material the party has ever had.



ELMER BENSON

A LISTING of the PP's candidates showed the emphasis on Congress, with Rep. Vito Marcantonio of New York as the party's "anchor man" in the congressional races. A total of 27 are running for the House.

Five Progressives are running for U. S. Senator, with the distinguished Negro scholar, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, heading the list as the candidate in New York. All of these candidates have already been certified for the ballot except the Illinois state ticket, which this week was still fighting in the courts against an arbitrary ban by state authorities.

The National Committee's discussion was spirited. There was only one dissenting vote for the

main omnibus policy resolution. That came from the attorney O. John Rogge, who made two futile attempts here to get a complete about-face on the organization's peace program.

Rogge told the committee that unlike Henry A. Wallace he would remain in the Progressive Party although he disagrees with its basic policy.

SIX NEW MEMBERS were added to the 155-man National Committee: Robert Morss Lovett, former governor of the Virgin Islands; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; attorney Pearl Hart of Chicago; Rev. Dudley Burr, pastor of the Congregational Church of E. Hartford, Conn.; labor attorney Vincent Hallinan of San Francisco; Charles Coe, director of the Farm Research Council.

The party plans to make peace its key slogan in the election campaigns to come. It plans to slug out against the "total catastrophe" which big business and its bipartisan politicians are preparing for America.

In Benson's words, the party is going into the state election campaigns "to do a good job, to fight back and to win."

Hart, Lovett Named To PP Nat'l Comm.

CHICAGO.—Two outstanding Chicagoans were elected to the national committee of the Progressive Party at its meeting here last weekend.

They are Pearl Hart, attorney, and Robert Morss Lovett, former

Urge Action Against Latrobe Gag Bill

LATROBE, Pa.—A police-state ordinance similar to those passed in a number of Pennsylvania cities has been introduced in Latrobe City Council. The ordinance would require registration of so-called "subversives" with the police. Readers of the Pennsylvania Worker

1,000 CIGAR WORKERS WIN 8-CENT WAGE INCREASE

PHILADELPHIA.—A straight across the board wage increase of eight cents an hour has been won by 1,000 workers in two Consolidated Cigar Co. plants, it was announced last week by Acting President of the Food and Tobacco Workers, John Tisa.

The workers are members of FTA Local 80 and Local 638 of Camden, N. J., and Lancaster, Pa.

THE AGREEMENT with the increase was won despite the fact that the FTA contract does not normally expire until the end of the year. Getting the increase ear-

lier brings the average up to 10 cents an hour, considering the extra months that will be worked at the new rate.

"The raise won by the workers through their FTA locals in Camden and Lancaster is due to their unity and determination to protect living standards in the face of skyrocketing prices," Tisa said.

"The increase is also needed to bring cigar wages more in line with other manufacturing wages. According to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the cigar industry is the lowest paid of all U. S. manufacturing. FTA is going to change that."

Bus Drivers Win Increases After Series of Long Strikes

PITTSBURGH.—A series of months-old bus strikes have been settled here during the past week. All resulted in considerable wage gains for the workers, though the companies had contended they could not afford any raises.

Penn Transit Co. conceded its 128 drivers a six-cents-an-hour raise retroactive to April 29, two weeks before its men struck. Next January they will get a further four-cents-an-hour increase, with another increase of three-cents-an-hour during the last six months of the two-year contract. This will bring the rate to \$1.55 an hour.

The men were represented by Division 12-4, AFL Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees.

Brentwood Motor Coach Co., the largest of the bus companies involved except the Harmony Lines, which settled earlier, granted a seven-cents-an-hour raise retroactive to May 1, with a further six-cents raise next July 1. The contract is for two years.

West Side Bus Lines, which, together with the Brentwood Co., had been struck for 119 days, signed a two-year contract under which its drivers got an immediate six-cents-an-hour raise, a four-cents increase in eight months, and an additional raise of three cents in 14 months.

In all the above cases the men were represented by the AFL Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees.

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — Ambridge Motor Coach Co. workers received an immediate 15-cents-an-hour raise, retroactive to June 1, and an additional five cents next year.

Coal Drivers Strike For Wage Increase

UNIONTOWN, Pa. — Several hundred coal truck drivers, hauling for coke plants, struck for higher wages last week. By Sept. 16 40 out of the 190 contractors in the business had signed for the new contract.

Drivers claim they cannot make a living at present wages, except by overloading their trucks and running the danger of arrest. They are represented by the United Construction Workers, affiliated to the United Mine Workers.

in a new two-year agreement covering 22 drivers and mechanics.

The Woodlawn & Southern Motor Coach Co., of Aliquippa, increased wages of its 68 drivers and mechanics five cents an hour, retroactive to June 1, with a further five cents next year. The two-year contract provides an improved insurance and hospitalization plan. CIO United Transport Workers, Local 221, represented the employees in both cases.

Steelworkers Strike

SCOTTDALE, Pa. — Two hundred members of Local 2810, CIO United Steelworkers, struck the Duraloy Co. plant here Sept. 16, over unsettled grievances in the machine shop.

Tokio Police

Attack Unemployed

TOKYO (ALN). — Armed Japanese police battalions smashed a protest rally of 1,000 jobless in front of the Shinjuku employment security office here, injuring 24 workers.

The 24 injured included a nine-month-old baby whose head was hit with a police club while it was being carried on the back of a job-seeking mother.

At a number of other employment security offices in Tokyo, jobless workers' protest rallies have been broken up in the last week by armed police battalions which, in at least one occasion, were led by an armored car.

Militant struggles of the casual workers in Tokyo have been stepped up particularly in recent weeks following the government's failure to hire the unemployed for temporary work.

West Germans Press Wage Demands

FRANKFURT (ALN). — The West German government is resisting wage raise demands by most major unions on grounds that higher pay would prevent German industry from competing in world markets. Wage claims have been filed by 55,000 workers in Bremen and all steel and sheet iron workers in Hamburg, while over 20,000 building workers are already on strike in Frankfurt, Hanover and Dusseldorf. Frankfurt workers still on the job in other industries have donated one day's pay to help those on strike.

have been urged to protest the witch-hunt measure to James Underwood, President of the City Council, Latrobe, Pa.

The ordinance would also require persons desiring to make a speech which contains "words derogatory of democracy . . . or



tending to promote Communism" to report to the chief of police five days previous and tell him of the remarks to be made, where and to whom.

COPIES OF printed matter containing similar material must be submitted to the chief of police five days before distribution. State AFL President James Mc-

Devitt blasted similar legislation in York, Pa., as a threat to organized labor. Unionists in that city have organized to fight their own police state measures, charging that they are really aimed at preventing the spread of union organization in the area.

Union organization in this industrialized area would also be threatened by the local police state law.

Penna. High Court to Hear Nelson Bail Plea

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH.—The State Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has issued a "show cause order" to the City of Pittsburgh as to why Steve Nelson, Communist Party leader should not be released on reasonable bail and without any political conditions attached.

Nelson is now being held on \$50,000 bail and even this bail to be granted only if he agrees not to engage in any political activities.

The Supreme Court will hear the demand for reduced bail on Tuesday afternoon. The issuance of the "show cause order" followed a habeas corpus writ filed by Nelson's attorney, Hyman Schlessinger.

Last week, two magistrates cut Nelson's bail, from \$100,000 to \$50,000.

IN THEIR DECISION to set bail at \$50,000 for Nelson, the judges go out of their way to pronounce him guilty not only of sedition, as charged by Musmanno, but also guilty of what they deem a far more serious crime—that of criticizing and opposing President Truman and his bipartisan supporters in their involvement of our country in the war on the Korean people. They attempt to brand the Communist fight for world peace as "sabotage," dangerous to the U. S.

The decision asserts that Nelson "seeks to undermine the Constitution" and that "much evidence has accumulated in recent years which shows that the Communist Party is dominated by a foreign power hostile to the U. S." It repeats slanders about the Party's apparatus "being used for purpose of espionage and, if necessary, sabotage."

ALL THIS, OF COURSE, is just what the grand jury will be required to pass on. What other conclusion is possible than that the judges are using this decision to pressure the grand jury an indictment? In this connection it is pertinent that Judge Musmanno, despite all the prestige of his position, was unable several months ago, when he suddenly burst out with his anti-Communist crusade

CP Leaders Ask For Radio Time

PITTSBURGH. — The three defendants in the Communist sedition case—Steve Nelson, Andrew Onda and James H. Dolsen—have each filed a demand with radio station WCAE here for time in which to answer a vicious red-baiting attack on them and the Communist Party made by Judge Michael A. Musmanno over the station Sept. 12. Ben Careathers, treasurer of the Communist Party of western Pennsylvania, has filed a similar demand on behalf of the Party.

Under federal regulations, to which all broadcasting stations are subject, equal time must be given on publicly controversial matters to the parties involved, if the station allows one of the parties to use its facilities. The same kind of rule applies in cases of persons or groups subjected to slanderous attacks over a station.

to coerce District Attorney William S. Rahauser into presenting these same charges to the grand jury then in session.

Rahauser shut up the judge, who is a publicity hound, by demanding proof of an "overt" act by the Communists in their alleged efforts to overthrow the government by force and violence. Musmanno had no such proof, of course, so he piped down until he thought he saw the opportunity in the crisis now provoked by the Korean war.

IN COMPLETE contradiction to a decision last year by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, written by the then Chief Justice James Drew, affirming that the Communist Party is a legal organization in the state, Judges Marshall and Ellenbogen arbitrarily

decree that it is "a criminal conspiracy" and repeat slanders circulated by the National Association of Manufacturers, U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

The judges, moreover, attached political conditions to Nelson's release, should the enormous bail be raised. These conditions violate both the federal and state constitutions and it is inconceivable that the judges did not realize this.

If released, Nelson is to be "required to keep the peace." This means, it is explained, that if he "should engage in any activities which imperil our national security, such activities will constitute a violation of his pledge to keep the peace, and will entail cancellation of his bail and his recommendation to jail without bail."

IN OTHER WORDS, he would be required to surrender his rights as an American citizen to do his own thinking and would be responsible for reporting to the Court every time he turned around. Should he point out to anyone that President Truman has no authority to declare war on another nation, according to our Constitution, his bail could be forfeited and he would then be held indefinitely without bail.

"In case bail is given, the order continues, 'we shall request that county detectives work with the FBI in keeping the defendant (Nelson) under supervision.' He is not to leave the jurisdiction of the Court without its written permission. Should there be 'any indication' of his doing so, bail is to be lifted and he is to be recommitted without bail."

The fight to secure Nelson's release on a reasonable bail and to provide for the defense of him and the other two accused if they are brought to trial is going ahead.

HARLEM

Edition of the

WORKER



Read in an exclusive interview, Joe Louis' candid opinion of himself today, on the eve of his fight with Ezzard Charles for the heavyweight championship of the world. See what he thinks of Charles and find out in his own words if he thinks he'll win.

—See Page 7



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Will Their Ideas Win . . .



MUNDT



EASTLAND



McCARRAN

They Want to
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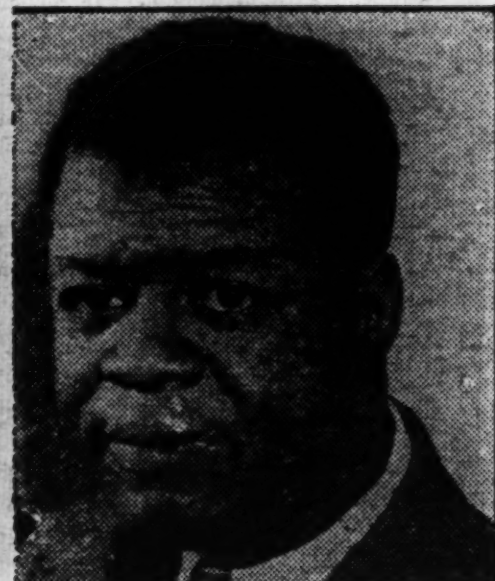
They Face Jail
Defending It



DAVIS



DENNIS



WINSTON

Harlem's Stake in This Battle

AN EDITORIAL

BY THE TIME this appears, President Truman may have acted on the McCarran-Kilgore catch-all police state bill. If the people permit this bill to become and operate as law it will certainly outlaw the fight for Negro rights. This concentration camp bill combines all the worse features of lynch-legislation proposed or advocated by Georgia Congressman Wood, chairman of the Un-American Committee; Mississippi Senator Eastland, Republican Senator McCarran; Truman Democrat Senator Kilgore; pro-fascist Congressman Rankin and a host of other Negro, Jew and labor haters.

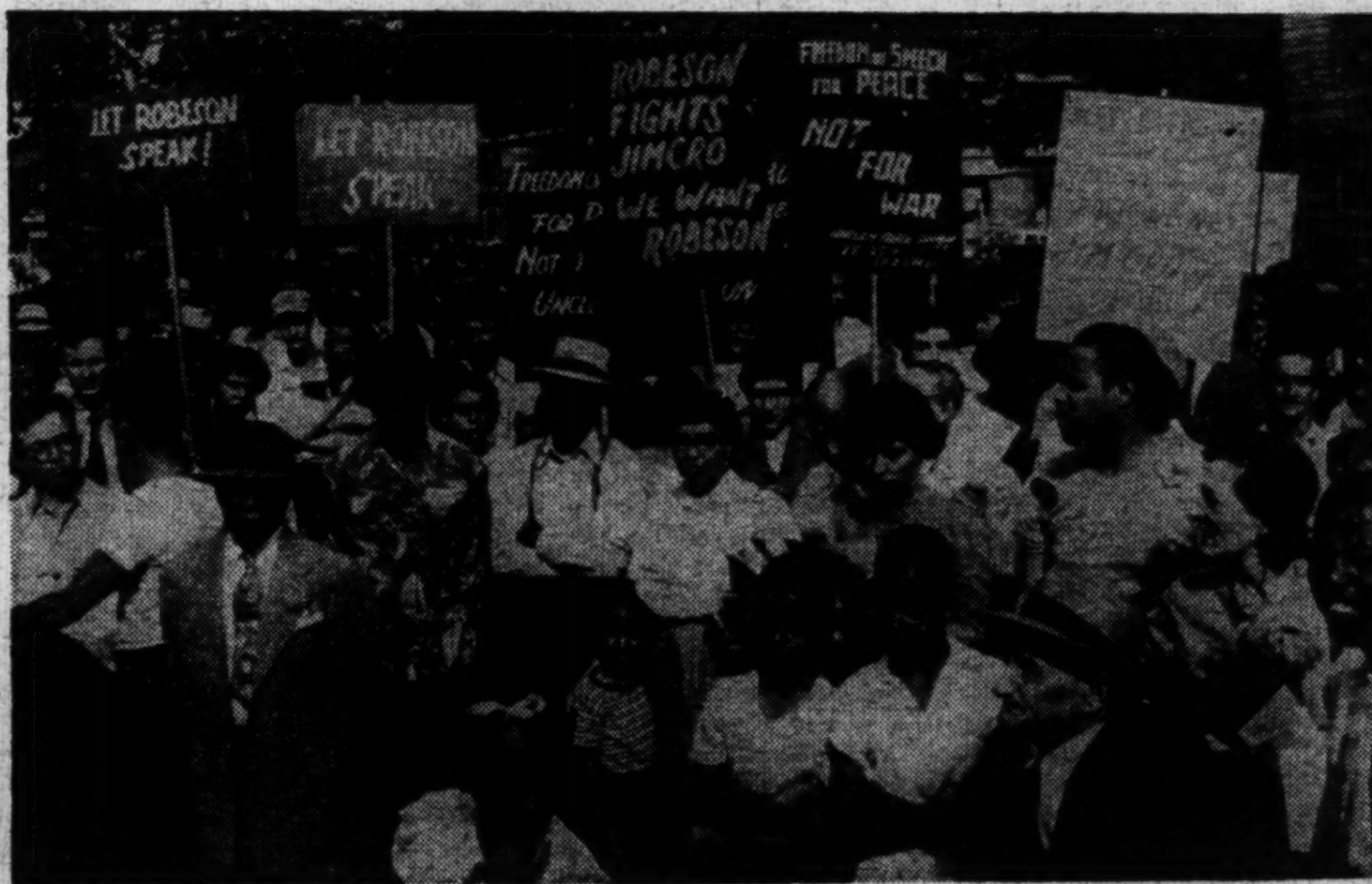
THIS BILL will immediately jail Negro Communist leaders like Harlem's "Fighting Ben Davis," Henry Winston, CP organizational secretary, as well as thousands of the most outspoken fighters against discrimination.

The same men pushing this bill have already jailed Eugene Dennis, CP General Secretary, who challenged the Un-American Committee on the basis of the 14th Amendment.

As we go to press there is still time for the Negro people, the Jewish people, workers, and all other decent Americans to beat off this criminal legislative attack.

If President Truman has not acted on the McCarran-Kilgore bill, demand he veto it!

SHOWER CONGRESS, especially the Senate, with thousands of telegrams and wires demanding that such a veto be sustained. Especially contact New York Senators Herbert H. Lehman and Irving M. Ives demanding that they vote to sustain a veto.



Negro Leaders Join Bail Plea for Communist '10'

—See Page 5

UE Convention OK's Model FEPC Program

By George Morris

The best FEPC program ever worked out by a union was adopted by the United Electrical Workers convention this week at the Hotel New Yorker. The FEPC resolution, the most comprehensive of its kind yet adopted by a labor union, embodies a 10-point program to be carried out under the direction of the now enlarged national FEPC body of the union and its full-time secretary, Ernest Thompson.

The resolution calls for inclusion of a "Model FEPC Clause" in all contracts providing guarantees against discrimination on all matters relating to hiring, firing, upgrading, wages, like the clause recently won in the International Harvester pact.

Other parts of the program call for a fight for FEPC "executive orders" in all levels of government; struggle for adequate housing for the Negro people and against discrimination in that field; full support to all civil rights legislation, opposition to all forms of segregation, and active participation in the development of apprenticeship training for Negro workers and other minority groups.

NEGRO LEADERSHIP

"Developing training and promoting Negro leadership in locals, districts, staff and national GEB as our own monument to UE democracy, fraternity and equality," is one of the points in the resolution.

Other parts of the resolution direct the GEB to seek ways, in cooperation with other unions, to organize the workers of the South in "no-segregated locals."

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Calling for an education campaign against anti-Semitism, persecution of the foreign born, witchhunts, jimcrow and other white supremacy concepts, the resolution called on every UE officer, shop steward and member

to make the campaign "UE Crusade One."

The resolution on women's rights noted that the electrical industry is composed of about 40 percent women. After describing manifestation of discrimination against women, like lifting the seniority of married women or objecting to employment of women, the convention decided to fight speedup, which "results in nervous and physical exhaustion" for women and urged the right of women to all jobs they can physically handle and a fight for equal pay, nurseries in the communities and training programs.

The resolution further calls for the training and development of women for all levels of union leadership, with emphasis on Negro women.

The discussion, in which many delegates participated, was, in the words of Fitzgerald, "self-critical with the view of correcting our weaknesses." The union head stressed, however, that the delegates should not overlook the big accomplishments of the UE in the FEPC field and popularize them.

Fitzgerald noted that during the UE's NLRB contests with the CIO, the latter printed much literature directed to Negro voters boasting of the CIO's FEPC position. But, added Fitzgerald, it was in that very period that the CIO's chief counsel and Murray sent a directive to all affiliates ordering them to clean out jimcrow in CIO halls.

"They didn't even clean their own house up," Fitzgerald said. He warned the delegates that the good discussion will be worthless

unless the delegates make up their minds to correct bad situations on Negro rights where they exist by the next convention.

DuBois, ALP Can Draw Biggest Negro Vote Ever

Probably the greatest worry among the Democratic and Republican bosses this week, is the nomination by the American Labor Party of the outstanding Negro scholar and leader, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois for the U.S. Senate. According to informed political opinion in both parties, the candidacy of the Negro peace fighter threatens to draw the largest Negro vote ever recorded by the ALP.

An executive member of the World Congress for Peace, Dr. DuBois has enjoyed the affection and respect of the great mass of Negroes for many years. As one of the founders of the NAACP, the historian-sociologist has symbolized the militancy of that organization and, until his recent witchhunt ouster, led the opposition to selling the NAACP out to the tune of Truman's war program.

With last year's big swing toward the ALP staring them in the face, the GOP-Dem politicians had hoped to recapture the decisive portion of Harlem's 85,000 Negro voters. DuBois' candidacy threatens to liberate even more votes than did the local candidacy of Benjamin J. Davis for reelection to the City Council.

Beside the Harlem votes, there are about 5,000 more Negro votes scattered in the rest of Manhattan,

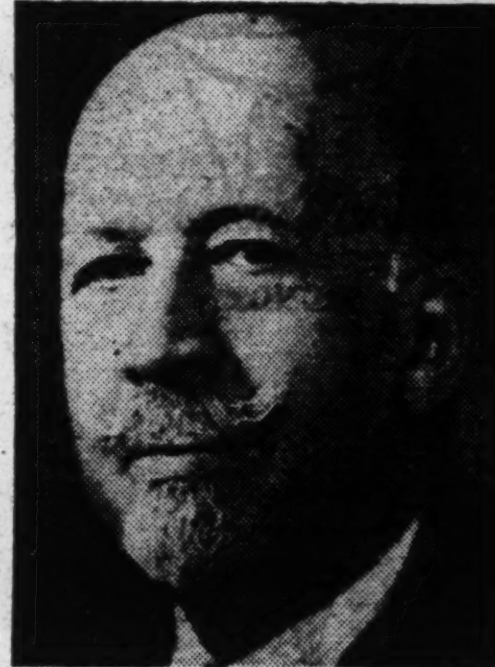
Sorrowing parents whose sons have been drafted or recalled for combat duty were told Sunday in St. Patrick's Cathedral that death in battle was part of "God's plan for populating the Kingdom of Heaven." . . . In his sermon, Msgr. William T. Greene told how since the Korean crisis parents had come to the cathedral rectory saying: "They got Tim" and "They called up Dick please keep him in your prayers, Fathers." . . . Msgr. Greene said his sermon had been inspired by a patent "spirit of pessimism and a sense of impending tragedy which has been creeping over the country since the Korea fighting started." (N. Y. Times, Sept. 11.)

about 22,000 in Bedford-Stuyvesant section in Brooklyn, another 10,000 from the Williamsbridge-Boro Hall area, and another 10,000 in other sections of Brooklyn for a total of at least 42,000 votes in that borough.

Another 40,000 Negro and Puerto Rican votes can be counted in the Bronx, and 10,000 in Queens, which brings the total Negro and Puerto Rican vote in the city to about 180,000.

With more than 200,000 eligible voters who have never registered, and added support for the DuBois peace candidacy expected from progressive white workers, it is expected that the ALP nomination will bestir many Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and peace-loving white workers to register for the first time during the week of October 9-14.

The ALP's policy of naming Negroes for top political posts is exposing the corrupt, jimcrow setup of both the big business parties,



DR. DU BOIS

and the worry it is causing is well founded. More and more the Negroes' votes are becoming the deciding factors in New York elections.

Fighting Negro candidates running on a fighting peace platform, are giving the ALP the well-earned confidence of ever larger sections of the city's and the state's voting population.

New Theater Thrills Harlem

By John Hudson Jones

AN OASIS has finally come to the entertainment desert in Harlem. It is the theater-cabaret revue "Just a Little Simple," presented last Monday by the Committee for the Negro in the Arts at the Club Baron, 132 St. and Lenox Ave.

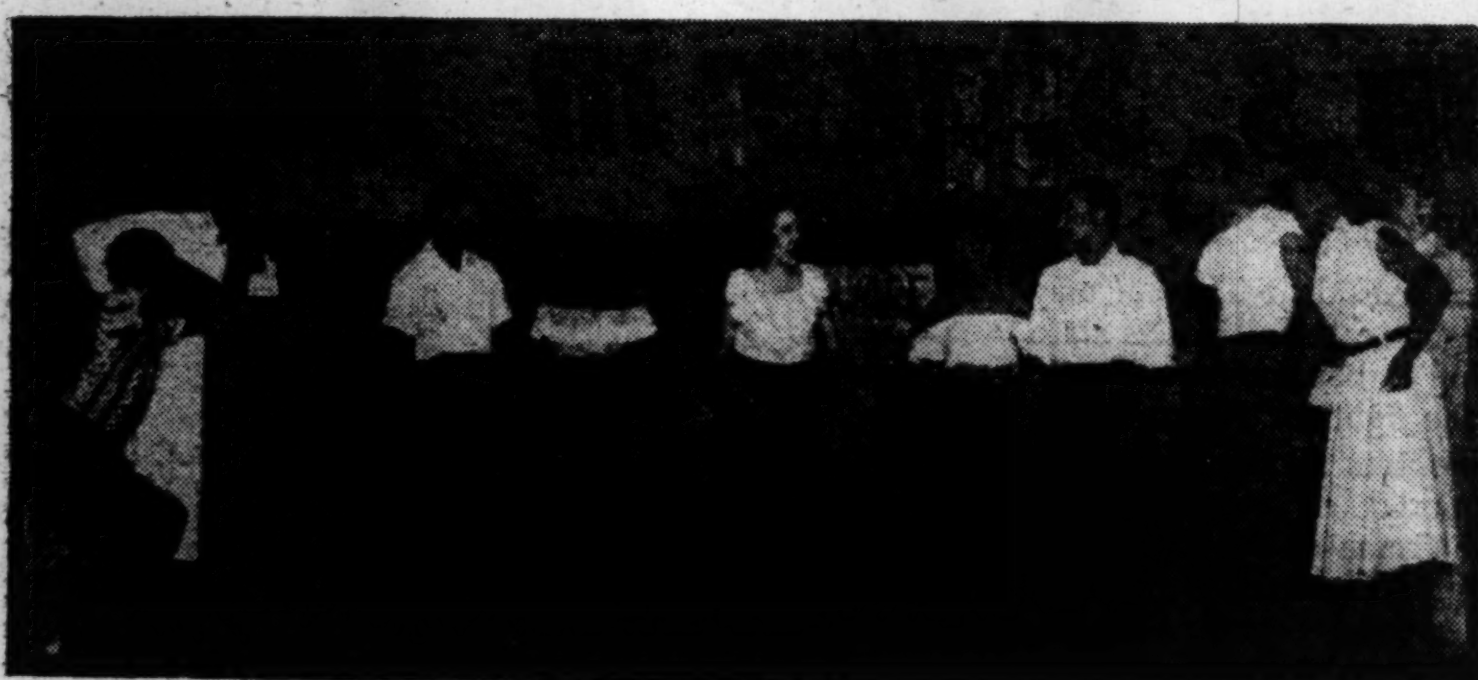
The revue was based on Langston Hughes recent best seller, "Simple Speaks His Mind" and was adapted by the young Negro woman playwright, Alice Childress. Included were excerpts from the one act plays "Grocery Store" by Les Pine, and "Florence" by Miss Childress.

Directed by John Proctor, the revue's scenery was designed by Idell Carruth. The musical director and piano accompanist was Ernest V. Warren.

Introducing a new technique, the revue was staged in the framework of Simple's philosophizing on Harlem, love, peace, white folks, and the atom bomb, the narrator-actor part being handled with robust humor by Kenneth Manigault. The gum-beating bartender was played by Maxwell Glanville.

The evening was opened with a lilting musical-dance presentation "Harlem Is a Friend of Mine," sung in a fine soprano voice by beautiful Elton Warren, who also played "Joyce" Simple's girl friend. The lyrics were by David Rogers, music by Robert Lissauer, and choreography by Donald McKayle.

MANIGAULT BROUGHT the house down when he complained



Part of the cast doing one of the musical numbers from "Just a Little Simple," at the Club Baron. "Simple," played by Kenneth Manigault, is leaning on the bar to the left with his pal the Bartender, played by Maxwell Glanville.

about the white folks being scared to come to Harlem after they've lynched, beaten, jailed, denied and done just about everything under the sun to Negroes!

McKayle also contributed an innovation with his "Saturday's Child" a dance based on Countee Cullen's poem. He combined his dance movements with the self spoken lines for a novel effect.

McKayle was joined in a second dance by Elizabeth Williamson, "Florence" a satiric tale about a liberal white woman's clumsy white chauvinist spoiled attempts to "be good" to a Negro mother in a southern railroad station, was the most impressive and well done piece of the evening.

"Mama" played by Clarice Taylor, and the "Porter" played by

Charles Griffin were model pieces of fine acting, as were "Marge" played by Bettye Haynes, and "Mrs. Carter" played by Sara Cunningham.

"Mrs. Carter" was telling "Mama" how in her brother's book a very fair Negro girl had killed herself after despairing that she wasn't really white.

"Why?" was the single word spoken with so much feeling and implication by "Mama" that it contained a whole book full of refutation for such white chauvinist trash as "Lost Boundaries," "No Way Out" or "Pinky."

"GROCERY STORE" was an excellent little piece on Negroes voting in the South, and how a

store keeper, "Mr. Crotty" played by Lou Polan, one of the "good white folks" crumbled when he was face to face with the local terrorists. "Henry" a Negro youth determined to vote, was played by Bill Robinson, and "Pease" the hoodlum by Jerry Ross.

"Hello and Goodbye" a duet song with Miss Warren by Fred Thomas, a baritone, won two encores from the audience. While "I'm On the Brink I Think" a hilarious ditty novelty number done by Manigault and Glanville, brought rounds of applause and laughter.

THE REVUE will run for two more weeks on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and was the opening of a new community cultural project.

369th Called to War

The famous 369th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion all-Negro unit of the National Guard entrained from Mott Haven Railroad yards this week for Camp Edwards, Mass., and active service.

Having served in both the first and second World Wars, the 369th was activated less than five years after they came home from the second "War to end all wars."

Civil Rights Meeting Saturday

The Civil Rights Congress Caravan which has gotten such enthusiastic response in Harlem will continue its series of street meetings this week, it was announced by the Harlem CRC.

The meeting schedule follows:

- From 6 until 7 p.m. at 126th St. and Lenox Ave.
- From 7 until 8:30 p.m. at 134th St. and Lenox Ave.
- From 8:30 until 10 p.m. at 128th St. and Lenox Ave.

HARLEM

EDITION OF

THE WORKER

Send all material and correspondence to 29 W. 125 St., New York 27, N. Y. Phone ATwater 9-0415.
Editor: Abner W. Berry.

Louis Tells Why He'll Win

**Rates Ez High, But Tells Worker
'Got All Old Punch, in Top Shape'**

By Lester Rodney

JOE LOUIS WAS FINISHING an intent ping pong match with his old-time sparring partner George Nicholson in the recreation room of the Pompton Lakes training camp. He waved a hello, missed the table on two attempted kill shots to clinch a 21-16 defeat, threw down the paddle with a snort of disgust, then chuckled at Nicholson's taunting boasts of superiority.

"Goes on all the time," he said as we moved outside to sit down and chat on the spacious lawn, "I like ping pong for eye and hand coordination when I'm training."

It was a couple of hours before Joe was due to get into the ring for five rounds of sparring. He was dressed in slacks, sports shirt and moccasins. I was the first writer in camp this day.

Joe Louis training against at Pompton Lakes. Does it seem like a long time since you were here last? I asked.

He looked around meditatively. "No, to tell the truth, it doesn't. In a way it's as if I never retired. After all, I did this a lot and I haven't been away from it nearly as long as I was in it."

JOE, I SAID, near the end of your career, before, you were frank in saying the training grind was getting you, that it was getting too tough. Now it's a couple of years later. How about training now? Is it tougher?

"No," he said. "It may seem funny, but it's not nearly as bad now even though I'm older. One thing is my own personal frame of mind. I feel more relaxed personally, that makes everything come a little easier. Then, when I came out of the army, I was really fat, was up around 240. Training for the fights with Walcott I had to train too hard in a hurry to come down. This time, after all the exhibitions and golfing and taking better care of my eating, I start training at 218 and can pace myself easy without fighting to get into shape. So I find I don't mind it. I really feel like training, road work and boxing."

As for his condition, you just have to SEE him to accept his statement. He looks better by far than at any time since the war. He is not fat, he looks strong and bouncy.

But outer looks, weight and even good physical condition are not the only factors in boxing. More important is how much of the punch and timing are left. Which brought us to the "big" question.

JOE, I ASKED HIM, how much of the old Joe Louis have you still got as a fighter? Suppose you take the second Schmeling fight as being 100 percent—that was about your best, the second Schmeling fight, wasn't it?

He nodded, with a little smile. "I guess that was about the best."

... suppose you take yourself then as 100 percent, how would you figure yourself now, how much have you lost of that, how much do you still have?

It was a tough question. He thought about it.

"If you put it into numbers like that," he said, "I'd say I'm about 75 percent of that. But here's the thing: it's not a 25 percent going back of everything even. It's all in movement. My punch is just as good as it ever was."

Just as good? The left hook? The straight right? The darting jab that numbed and hurt like another fighter's big punch?

"All just as good," he said simply yet emphatically. "I punch just as good as the night I beat Schmeling. I'm sure of that."

"Oh, I don't kid myself," he went on with a shrug. "I know I'm not the same. I'm slower moving into position to punch, but when I get the opening, like against Walcott last time, it's still there. I don't think I'll miss openings when they come."

All right, I asked him, you've given your opinion of yourself right now, all your old punch with no loss, much better physical condition than any fight since the war, about a 25 percent loss in movement and timing from your best. Now how do you rate Ezzard Charles as an opponent? From some writeups it sounded as if you didn't think much of him.

Joe shook his head with a trace of annoyance. "I never said anything like that. I ALWAYS said he is the best heavyweight around."

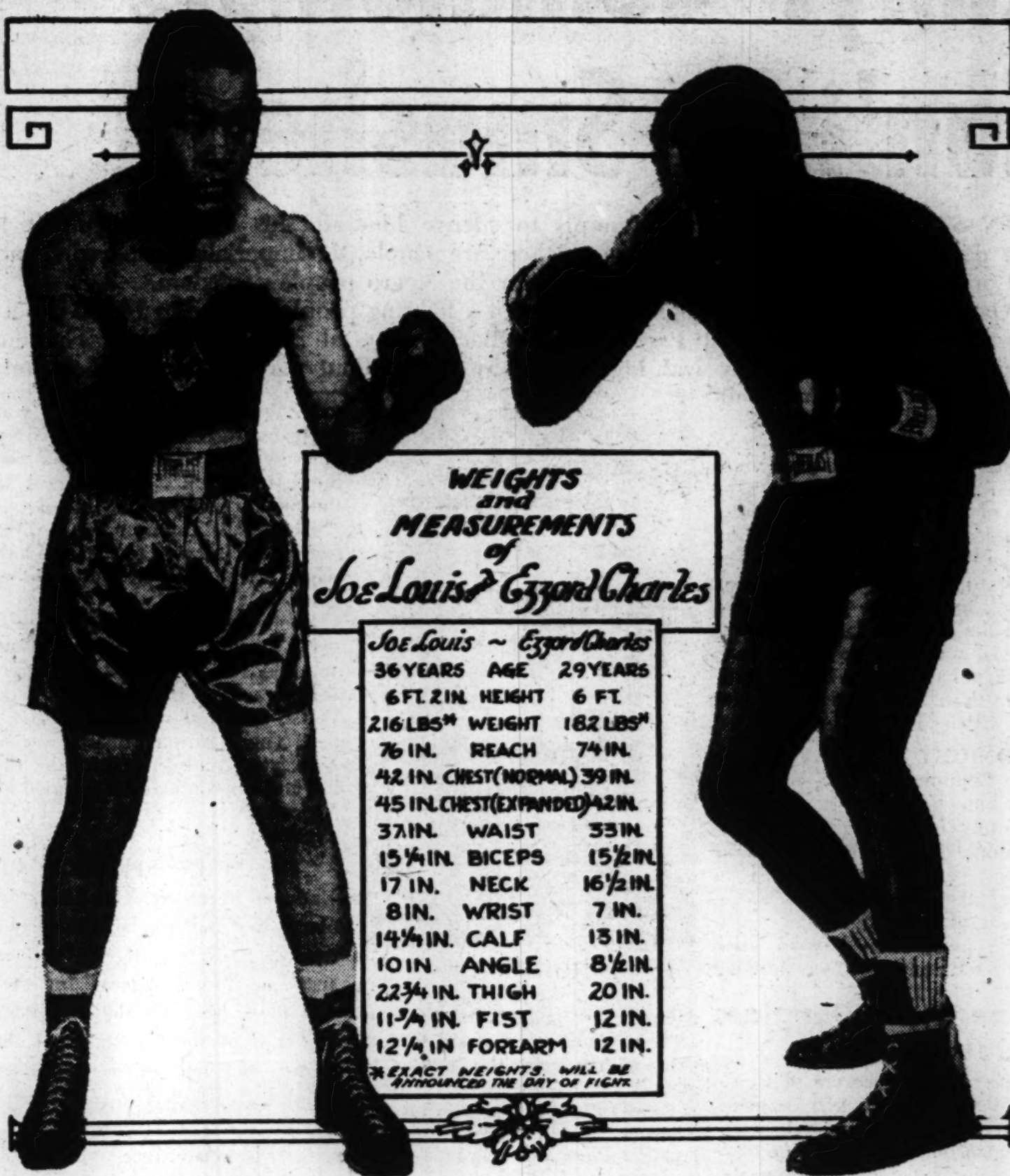
Joe heated up a little on the subject. "My goodness, what do they want from the man, he's just beat everyone he's been asked to beat, that's all! It's not HIS fault there's been nobody to press him, bring out his best. There's been some pressed him for a few rounds, but not over the fifteen rounds. Maybe he doesn't look so good all the time because of that. Heck, I didn't look so good in some fights!"

He thought a little more about Charles, who he's watched in three of his recent fights.

"Charles is a good fighter, don't think he isn't. Far as weight goes, look at the way he handled Joe Baki, who weighed about forty more than him. And the big thing about Charles is his condition. He is without doubt the best conditioned fighter today. ... Anybody who beats him must be in perfect condition."

Including Joe Louis?
"I said anybody."

HOW CHAMP AND EX-CHAMP SHAPE UP WEDNESDAY



Union-Busting

(Continued from Page 3)

recognize the intent of the McCarran-Wood bill. In statements issued regularly since the bill came up for debate in Congress, both CIO President Philip Murray and AFL President William Green have pointed out its application to labor, its effects on strikes, and its repercussions on union members.

Congress has ignored these statements, just as it ignored labor's protests against the Taft-Hartley law. Its unwillingness to see the effects the bill will have on labor only stem from its desire to repress the labor movement, spurring on a gathering drive to smash all unions.

By placing the company law of 15 years into the federal statute books, Congress has placed an atom bomb in the hands of the big industrialists and their trade associations.

The campaign will spread as wage demands are made by unions, as speedup is intensified, and as the reports of huge profits are filed. If the McCarran-Wood bill becomes law, the stoolpigeon and spy will be sanctified by law, and their nefarious work of tearing out the foundations of unions will be intensified.

THIS SPY NETWORK tore out the hearts of many a union 15 years ago. The 135,000 industrial spies are today warming up to their work again. It is they who are counted upon to report "sabotage and espionage" to the FBI. It is they who will make certain

that they report only men hated by the company.

It is they who will point accusing fingers at active unionists as Communists or "Communist-front" members—forcing them before registration boards and hearing officers who are nothing more than Un-American Committees to determine the orthodoxy of thought.

Every unionist will remember how unorthodox the companies considered unionism 15 years ago. Belief in unionism was rewarded by firing, by forced starvation. Now, under the McCarran-Wood bill, it will be met by jailing and concentration camps.

The parallel is there for everyone to see and prevent. It took years for millions of industrial workers to unite and arouse support among other millions for their

rights and fight. It will take the same aroused action to prevent Congress, even as it nears the end of its session, from imposing the law of the union busters on the land.

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THE WALLS OF MALAP

Davis at Fight Back Rally: 'Communists Can't Be Smashed!'

IN STUBBORN defiance of attempts to silence him and his Party, Benjamine J. Davis declared this week that "as long as there are people, the imperialists can't win" and the Communist Party will continue fighting for the Negro people's freedom.

Davis introduced as the "fighting leader of a fighting people," spoke to 14,000 cheering people at the Communist Party's "Fight Back" rally at Madison Square Garden, Tuesday evening. The rally was highlighted by the militant participation of thousands Harlemites and Negro Communist leaders.

Chaired by Howard "Stretch" Johnson, well-known Harlemit and N. Y. State Educational Director of the CP, the rally stormily applauded the Communist position that the Party will never register or submit to the police-state McCarran bill, even if the people's fight to kill the measure fails.

Davis, who will go to jail in a few days if the courts fail to grant bail to him and nine other National CP leaders declared:

"TONIGHT WE PAY tribute to the Communist Party, confident in the knowledge that it will fulfill its destiny in helping to mobilize the people into a mighty coalition for peace and freedom, and in leading the fight for the establishment of socialism."

"The persecution heaped upon us is testimony to our growing



JOHNSON

Name Fred Douglass Circle

The northwest corner of Central Park was officially named Frederick Douglass Circle last week, in honor of the great Negro revolutionary and abolitionist.

Preceding the ceremony, which was attended by Borough President Robert F. Wagner, Jr., the occasion was exploited as a show of militarism during a blocks-long parade.

The parade was headed by a trio of mounted cops, which was followed by the Police Department band, Army units, American Legion representatives, gun-carrying Boy Scouts, and the Department of Sanitation Band. There was no indication during the procession of the principles for which Douglass fought.

strength, to the fact that the cowardly capitalists are afraid to compete with us in the market of ideas."

People's Artists, featuring the talented Negro soprano, Hope Foye, sang songs reminiscent of the Negro people's struggles during slavery, and new songs proclaiming the people's determination for peace.

Earlier, Bob Thompson, World War II hero and chairman of the N. C. State CP declared that the GIs had fought in the last war so that the "people of Asia could oust their Syngman Rhee and elect their own Paul Robesons."

"WE DIDN'T FIGHT the last war to establish MacArthur in the Far East," Thompson emphasized, "We fought to establish democ-

racy. We didn't fight the last war to extend the white-supremacy jimcrow plantation system of the South to Asia . . . we fought so the people could come to power."

Above all, Thompson said, "We fought the last war so that our kids would never have to fight another one."

Each speaker emphasized the great leadership of Paul Robeson, and Davis declared that the people were so powerful that Robeson WILL sing and speak in the Garden. The Madison Square Garden Association had refused to rent the hall to Robeson and the Council on African Affairs, of which he is chairman.

THE MAIN SPEAKER, CP National Secretary, Gus Hall, declared that not only will the Communists never register as "subversives" or "foreign agents" but they will never give up the leadership in the fight for the rights of the Negro and all other oppressed peoples.

The Welfare Department had refused to permit money to be collected at the rally and the dozens of cops present were poised to arrest Stretch Johnson if he tried to make a collection speech, but they were foiled. Instead of asking for contributions, Johnson asked the applauding audience to buy a 10-cent pamphlet called "21 Questions About War and Peace" by Eugene Dennis. Dennis, CP general secretary, is now in jail for defying Rankin's Un-American Committee. Almost everyone in the hall bought at least one dollar worth of the pamphlets and one person bought \$1,000 worth.

EYES ON Africa

IN AN IMPORTANT ARTICLE, entitled "The Marxist Theory of Colonial Revolution and the National Liberation Movement of Tropical and South Africa," published recently in Soviet Ethnography, Soviet Scholar I. Potekhin has made an outstanding contribution to work on the African question.

The article begins by summarizing the Leninist-Stalinist theory on the national and colonial question—liberation of the oppressed peoples from colonial slavery is impossible under imperialism; the struggles of the colonial peoples is linked with that of the working classes of the mother industrial countries since both are oppressed by the same enemy, the imperialist ruling class; the struggle in colonial areas represent movements of nations coming into maturity; and that only the working class is capable of leading the struggle for national independence, peace and socialism.

Some of the major developments since the first World War are described: the growth both in size and organization of the working peoples of Africa, the appearance of a strong African democratic press, the beginnings of the "passing over" of the "big" national bourgeoisie to the side of imperialism, and now independent activity of the working classes affiliated with the international democratic organizations.

IN NIGERIA POTEKHIN considers the movement led by the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons as aiming for constitutional reforms only, with its leader, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe a spokesman of national reformism. But, the author adds, "If three years after the introduction of the Constitution, it is necessary to form a committee to work out a new Constitution, this bears witness to serious tension in the political atmosphere of Nigeria." The division in the liberation front in the Gold Coast is next described where the People's Party, led by Kwame Nkrumah, broke away from the right wing dominated Gold Coast Convention to become a militant organization relying for mass support on the trade unions, youth and women's organizations.

VERY IMPORTANT IS THE DEMOCRATIC RALLY OF AFRICA whose chairman is Gabriel d'Arboussier. The Rally, organized after the war with the active assistance of the French Communist Party, publishes four newspapers, has a membership of more than two million, and unites the democratic forces of all the 11 French colonies of Western and Central Africa.

The author describes the basic content of the movement in the South African Union as consisting of the fight for the political and social equality of the majority African population.

The article concluded by noting the powerful influence of the Soviet Union among the common people of Africa. Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson's book "African Journey" is quoted in which she says, "They wanted to know everything about this country (Soviet Union) that displays such solicitude toward its 'children'."

The theme of the article is best summed up when Potekhin declares: "The struggle against colonial slavery is seizing all the African colonies. The anti-imperialist movement of the oppressed peoples of Tropical and South Africa is embarking on the high road of its development; it is spreading, growing and gaining in strength."

NAACP Hits TV Ban on J. Muir

The NAACP board of directors this week condemned the action of the General Foods Corporation in cancelling a contract with Jean Muir for a role in the company's television program. Miss Muir was withdrawn from the program following telephone calls protesting against her because she had been listed by a private group as a supporter of subversive causes. The

actress denied the charges.

Miss Muir was among those Hollywood stars who consistently contended for better acting roles for Negroes in the films. Throughout her career in the films and on the stage, she opposed racial discrimination. The NAACP resolution, passed on Sept. 11, cited her consistent liberal attitude and actions.

Warmakers' Attack Hits Negro Culture



HAZEL SCOTT

By Elihu S. Hicks

HAZEL SCOTT POWELL'S recent attack on the smearing of artists who have ever done a decent progressive thing in their lives, points up sharply the frantic attempts by the GOP-Dem warmongers to shackle Negro cultural workers behind their white-supremacist battle wag-

ons. Miss Scott condemned the blacklisting of radio entertainers by the rabid "Red Channels" and "Counter-attack" publications, terming the publishers as "smear artists with a spray gun."

HOWEVER, in the classic style of a scared liberal, Miss Scott took her turn at bowing and scraping by proposing that "Communist infiltrators into the entertainment profession be expelled by their unions" through "orderly procedures."

The prominent pianist had been listed in "Red Channels" as having supported and participated in "subversive" campaigns. The listing has resulted in sponsors refusing to contract her popular television program.

Miss Scott defended her participation in the 1943 campaign to elect Ben Davis to the City Council, declaring that "even constant active support of Davis in 1943 would not be proof of Communist sympathies."

THE ATTACKS are seen as a direct follow-up to the denial of Paul Robeson's passport because he spoke for peace and refused to be silent about discrimination against Negroes dur-

ing his travels abroad.

Thus, Washington has given Negro artists the following choice: either sell out to the State Department or surrender their opportunity to perform in Europe with the dignity which is so drastically limited in the United States.

RECENTLY WHEN Katherine Dunham returned from France and announced that she would move her dancing school to jimcrow-free Europe, she was called to answer before the State Department. Under the



WHITE

pressure of the government, no more has been heard of the proposed move.

MEANWHILE another Negro musician, Josh White, was grovelling before the white-supremacist Un-American Committee, claiming that the Communists had "tricked" him.

White, who got his start as an entertainer only through the efforts of progressives and left-wingers, had been grilled for three hours by FBI men when he returned recently from an European tour.

The pressure, coming from the government as well as the smear-sheets, had earlier forced Duke Ellington, the famous composer-musician, to repudiate the forthright stand for peace and against atomic war which he took in Europe.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS Paul Robeson, against whom the attacks have been the most vicious, has given the answer to the warmongers.

Hailed as the "greatest living American," Robeson has intensified his efforts for peace and has expressed his determination never to be "a good boy" and lick the boots of the imperial-



ROBESON

ists. At the recent Harlem Trade Union Rally at Dewey Square, Robeson declared that the attacks against Negro leaders and artists exposes the deadly fear which the atomaniacs have of the colored people of the world.

The answer which Robeson has symbolized, and which keeps him as the foremost leader of the Negro people has been and continues to be: "Fight Back."

Joseph Clark, The Worker's correspondent, tells of his first day in the Soviet capital. In his first dispatch he describes how the people crowd the parks, bookstores, theatres, concerts and movies—and everywhere is the slogan 'Za Mir'—For Peace.

Turn to Page 1 of the Magazine Section

MILLIONS DEMAND VETO OF POLICE-STATE BILL

— See Page 3 —

Crucial Hours

As The Worker went to press the McCarran-Wood bill passed the House and is about to come up for a vote in the Senate.

The battle to prevent our country from being saddled with the fascist McCarran-Kilgore bill is coming to a climax. It must be waged on two fronts.

First, President Truman should be deluged with tens and hundreds of thousands of messages urging him to veto the measure. His action will depend upon the expression of public sentiment, and there can be no letdown on this.

Second, the pressure on Congress, and especially the Senate, to sustain such a veto must begin right now.

There are some false ideas that sustaining the veto is impossible in view of the huge Senate vote for the bill. Such ideas are dangerous as they are wrong. It is essential to note that many who voted for the bill did so not because they were firmly for it, but because they were swept along with the tide of hysteria.

Twenty-nine Senators voted to substitute the Kilgore bill for the McCarran bill in the original Senate debate because they viewed the McCarran bill as fascist and unconstitutional.

These 29 can be made to see that their original opposition to the McCarran bill has popular support. This could sustain the veto.

What must be done?

1) Wire President Truman at once urging he veto the McCarran-Kilgore bill.

2) Wire or write two Senators from your state now urging they back a Presidential veto of the bill.

In New York State, this means urging Sen. Herbert H. Lehman to stick to his opposition to the measure, and wiring to Sen. Irving M. Ives insisting he vote to sustain a veto.

3) Wire or write Senator Scott Lucas (D-Ill), Majority Leader, urging he rally the Senate majority to sustain a veto.

SNEAK ATTACK

By Kinkaid



Stoolie in Teachers 'Trial' Admits Getting \$25 Per Day

By Harry Raymond

The thought control departmental trial of the first eight Jewish teachers, suspended in the Board of Education drive against the Teachers Union, was recessed last Wednesday until Monday after the star prosecution witness was revealed to have testified falsely in earlier witch-hunt hearings.

Joseph Zack Kornfeder, the witness after testifying for two days on alleged Communist theory and practice, in the trial of David L. Friedman, the accused teacher, suddenly admitted he had lied before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1948 about his place of birth.

Kornfeder admitted, under defense cross-examination, that he was a professional witness in thought control proceedings against progressive Americans. He testified he sold his testimony for \$25 a day, plus carfare and \$10 a day expenses.

Questioned by Harold I. Cammer, Friedman's attorney, Kornfeder said he had told the committee under oath in 1948 and had

sworn at other witch-hunt hearings as he was born in Scranton, Pa. His credibility was shaken when the defense lawyer showed Kornfeder received citizenship in the fall of 1948, his application showing he was born in the European area now Czechoslovakia.

THE TRIAL OPENED with New York City Corporation Counsel John P. McGrath demanding that constitutional rights be denied Friedman and the seven other teachers charged with "insubordination and conduct unbecoming a teacher."

McGrath said he anticipated Friedman "will assert the existence of constitutional guarantees of political and academic freedom which are threatened by his proceeding."

Under "lesser stringency," he told Trial Examiner Theodore

Kiendl, J. P. Morgan Co. lawyer assigned to try the case, a demand that constitutional guarantees be upheld should be received with "some tolerance."

But the Korean war, he added, wipes out such guarantees for Friedman, whom the Board of Education charged, violated school rules by alleged membership in the Communist Party.

FRIEDMAN was not linked with Kornfeder's testimony of alleged experiences in the Communist Party from 1919 until 1934, when Kornfeder was expelled as a provocateur and enemy of the trade union movement. Kornfeder did not know the teacher.

But his testimony, which had no bearing on the alleged acts of the teacher, was permitted by Kiendl to become part of the trial record.

Marc Puts Office on Wheels

It Isn't Only His Program That Sets Pace in 18th C.D.

When Rep. Vito Marcantonio innovates it's a joy to behold. The dynamic people's Congressman whose campaigns are always practical lessons of political sagacity and devotion to the community interest, has now opened an "office on wheels."

A beautiful trailer that once had kitchen, bedroom and even a "living room," has been converted into an election campaign headquarters. Rep. Marcantonio will use it to visit his constituents throughout the 18th Congressional District and will be available night and day for personal meetings at street corners,

ly since his struggle against the McCarran bill in Congress, was never higher in the teeming 18th district.

The five campaign offices for Marcantonio—there are two in the eighth, two in the 10th, one in the 14th and one in the 16th Assembly Districts—are preparing distribution of thousands of folders and leaflets, mailing cards urging registration

during the week of Oct. 9-14, and billboard posters. The response of the 18th CD to Marc's campaign has caused his opponent, James G. Donovan, Democratic-Republican-Liberal, to scream for more funds.

The bankruptcy of Donovan's program is seen in his prepared poster, still at the printers, which rants: "Defeat Moscow's tool in Congress." The people who have elected Marcantonio seven times have heard this phony lie before. They never believed it.

They don't believe it now.



REP. MARCANTONIO

before tenement stoops and even in between red lights.

The trailer-office which takes to the streets at 10 a.m. tomorrow is equipped with a wireless phone, files, waiting room, maps and complete paraphernalia for on-the-spot meetings and distribution of election material.

Sound trucks, including one in the name of the Trade Union Committee to Elect Marcantonio and Other Labor Candidates, will begin rolling Monday morning too. The campaign is geared for action, swift action, the kind that gets places literally.

Marcantonio's prestige, especial-

NEW ROCHELLE FIGHTS LITTLE McCARRAN LAW

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Stunned by the pro-fascist blitz put over by its erstwhile progressive mayor, this city of 870,000 is beginning to fight back against a local law which requires registration of all Communists and other progressives living, working in or regularly passing through the city.

The law, first such to be passed in a New York community, was rushed through the City Council Monday without warning or hearing.

The measure was proposed by Mayor Stanley Church, a Democrat who for many years sought and received the backing of Communists and other progressives.

★

CHURCH HAS admitted he has received letters and wires of protest even though a public campaign against the bill did not get under way until after its passage. The Westchester County Committee for Human Rights, a body of

prominent citizens, has protested bitterly. It is reported that among the individuals protesting was Milton Heimlich, legislative director of the Mayor's Council on Unity.

The local Standard-Leader, in an editorial Wednesday, charged the bill was blitzed through illegally since it was introduced and passed the same day without all members present.

The law requires everyone to register who belongs to any organization which "advances the objectives of the world Communist movement." Failure to do so within ten days will mean six months in jail and \$500 fine. Church has declared it will be applied not only to members of the Communist Party but to other groups as well. He has not defined what groups.

Communist leaders in Westchester County say a wide movement of protest is beginning to develop. They plan to go to the courts at once to knock the law out as unconstitutional.

Scanning the News

Lessons in Asia

While MacArthur's troops were "teaching a lesson" to Koreans with bombings, shellings and mass destruction, the real news in Asia was being made much further south, where the Chinese people were teaching their own lessons. The news came in a reluctant admission on inside news pages here that the Chinese Peoples Republic had overcome the plague of famine and starvation—without outside "help." . . . "Despite floods, famine," wrote The Times Tillman Durbin, "the Communists have managed . . . to keep their cities supplied with food at lost cost." . . . And while MacArthur was using nearly every method of modern warfare against the Koreans his plans and those of his Wall Street masters was being upset again by the Viet Minhese still further South than China, who with primitive weapons but with indomitable spirit were clearing the French invaders from still more of their land.

Poland Plays Football

Former Nazis and near-Nazis were rubbing their hands in glee in West Germany. . . . Plans were already being worked out for a new Reichswehr headed by the old General Staff as soon as they got the okay from Dean Acheson. . . . Big obstacles in the way, however, was the opposition from the people in France, England, U.S., and Germany itself. . . . The Italian cabinet began consideration of its own version of a McCarran Bill . . . only trouble, however, in putting it across was the presence of two million Italian Communists and a working class and peasantry siding with the Communists. . . . Front-page news in Poland was the big soccer tournament, with thousands participating and hundreds of thousands attending the games.

Lewis and Green

Presidential adviser W. Averill Harriman drew a blank from AFL conventions delegates when he told them to prepare for years of sacrifice. . . . But the delegates thundered their applause when a sentence popped up in his speech: "We must guard our civil liberties." . . . John L. Lewis wrote another letter, warning that Ohio coal miners might "evacuate" the pits if Senator Taft should enter any of them looking for votes. . . . "The underground workings are unnecessarily confined, and the air therein is easily contaminated," Lewis wrote. . . . Back at the AFL convention in Houston, William Green said he would "fight against infiltration by any ideology."

Too Noisy on Western Front

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, ALP candidate for U.S. Senate from New York, was voted a life member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. . . . The State Department voided the passport of Dr. Ralph Spitzer, former associate professor of Chemistry at Oregon State. Spitzer had been dismissed from his university post after he suggested it might be a good idea to look into the theories of Russian biologist Trofim D. Lysenko. . . . Scripps-Howard columnist Robert C. Ruark was worried over audience reaction to the revival of the film classic ALL Quiet on the Western Front. . . . He was especially concerned over the "overflow of youngsters" applauding any mention of peace in the movie.

Cops Probe Cops

The probe into the tieup between New York's cops and the gambling racket was getting hot. Acting Mayor Impellitteri jumped into the picture. He ordered the Police Department to look into any possible connection between cops and bookies. . . . Arnold Constable, one of New York's big department stores, celebrated its 125th anniversary by giving a breakfast for its old customers. There was no raise for the workers from the only big non-union store in York. . . . William Allan, Worker correspondent, placed 12th in a race for Detroit Common Council, polling 5,398 votes. . . . Robert Kelly, Minneapolis Communist Party chairman won nomination in the non-partisan primary for state legislature by coming in third and getting 1,784 votes, 30 percent of the total cast. . . .



At the Jefferson School (l. to r.): Registrar Rosalie Berry helps students choose course; Doxey A. Wilkerson, director of faculty,

Why They're Enrolling at Jefferson School

The corridors are buzzing again at the Jefferson School of Social Science. Many Institute of Marxist Studies classes have already begun; and registration for the fall term courses opening next week is rapidly gathering momentum.

It is a remarkable achievement that more than 75,000 persons have studied at this Marxist educational institution during the past seven years. There could be no more convincing proof of its vital service to the working people of our community.

Who are the students? Why do they come? Here are some of the answers they give to Registrar Rosalie Berry and her co-workers:

A Negro seaman wants to "know the real score on Russia." A trade union organizer needs "theory that will help me fight the Social Democratic wreckers in my union." A factory worker explains: "I never went to college, and I always wanted to take a course in Shakespeare."

★

ONE HOUSEWIFE who cannot attend evening classes is grateful for the school's provision of special care for her young children while she takes the Tuesday morning course on Economic, Political and Social Issues in the World Today. A graduate student from a local university registers for courses

in philosophy and political economy, remarking: "I hope they make more sense here than what they teach up on the hill."

A hesitant youngster explains: "I've never been here before; but I understand you have a beginning course on what this Communist business is all about." A Puerto Rican worker registers for La Ciencia Social, pleased at this opportunity to study introductory Marxism in his native language. A white lady hopes the course on the Negro Question "will tell me what's going to happen to the race problem down South where I live."

★

school—open to all, low fees, one night a week for 10 weeks, no entrance requirements or credits or degrees. Everyone who comes does so because he wants to learn.

And thousands continue to come. On any given night when classes are in session, between 400 and 700 students fill the lecture rooms and workshops of the Jefferson School's nine-floor building at 16th Street and Sixth Avenue.

They also take part in the many non-classroom features of the school's program. The library has the most extensive Marxist-Leninist collection in the country. Plays by the Jefferson Theatre Workshop are often better than "on Broad-

way."

The Saturday afternoon Jefferson Forum witnesses many lively discussions on current political issues. Art exhibits, progressive movies, weekend conferences, Sunday evening public lectures—these are among the many and varied activities which have earned the Jefferson School its reputation as a vital center of learning and culture for the working class.

In this period of threatening war and fascism, the Jefferson School moves confidently ahead as a symbol of that bright socialist future which will surely free and enrich the lives of all our people in the years not too far removed,

Unions, Scientists Clergy, Newspapers Call for Veto

A TRADE UNION VIEW



Wright, in UK News

President Truman had on his desk this week the demands of thousands of organizations and individuals, as well as the editorial comment of many newspapers, for a veto of the unconstitutional McCarran bill. Among those

represented in this great outpouring of mass protest against the anti-democratic measure were 17 leading national organizations, 130 noted professors, clergymen and writers, including two Nobel Prize-winners, and such newspapers as the Boston Herald, the St. Louis Star-Times, the Chicago Daily News and the Toledo Blade. The CIO Woodworkers, the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the United Electrical Workers, all three meeting in convention, also urged veto.

The statement of the 17 organizations was released through the National Civil Liberties Clearing

House. It declared that the McCarran-Wood-Kilgore bill "is a violation of traditional American guarantees of individual freedom."

It was signed by:

Dr. Ralph E. Himstead for the American Association of University Professors; Ernest Angell, chairman, and Patrick Murphy Malin, director for the American Civil Liberties Union; James Loeb, for the Americans for Democratic Action; Jacob Blaustein, president, for the American Jewish Committee; Irving Miller, president, for the American Jewish Congress; Elmer W. Henderson, for the American Council on Human Rights; Michael Straight, for the American Veterans Committee; Meyer Steinbrink, chairman, for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Jack Wasserman, for the Association of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers; Rev. Thomas B. Keehn, for the Council for Social Action, Congregational Christian Churches; Adolph Held, for the Jewish Labor Committee; Ben Kaufman, for the Jewish War Veterans; A. J. Hayes, president, for the International Association of Machinists; Irving Kane, National Community Relations Advisory Committee; Katherine A. Engel, president, for the National Council of Jewish Women; John W. Edelman, for the CIO Textile Workers Union; Maurice N. Eisendrath, president, Union of Hebrew Congregations.

AFL president William Green also called for a veto of the bill.

MORE THAN 1,000 prominent religious leaders, scientists, educators, writers and artists wired to President Truman, urging him to veto the McCarran-Wood bills.

Signers of the statement included the Rt. Rev. Charles W. Brashares, Methodist Bishop of Iowa, Des Moines; the Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop (retired) of Utah, Salt Lake City; the Rt. Rev. Walter A. Mitchell, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Arizona (retired) Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.; writer

Pierre Van Passen; Pulitzer Prize novelist Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Putney Vt.; Pulitzer Prize playwright, Clifford Odets, New York City; Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Anton J. Carlson, former president of the American Physicist Association and head of the Department of Physics at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; the noted Negro poet, Langston Hughes; Dr. Algernon Black, Director of Society for Ethical Culture, New York City; detective story writer Dashiell Hammett; Dr. F. W. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former president of the University of Wisconsin, Berkeley, Calif.; Dean George Parker of the Terrell School of Law, Washington, D. C.

INITIATORS OF THE STATEMENT to President Truman were Miss Emily Greene Balch, Nobel Peace Prize winner for 1946, Wellesley, Mass.; Dr. Thomas Mann, writer, Nobel Literature Prize winner for 1929, Pacific Palisades, Calif.; Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Harvard University Law School, leading authority on the American Constitution and civil liberties, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Linus Pauling, head of the Department of Chemistry at the California Institute of Technology and former president of the American Chemical Society, who was decorated by President Truman for his work on atomic research during World War II, Pasadena, Calif.; Dr. Mark A. Dawber of New York City, executive secretary emeritus of the Home Missions Council of North America; Professor Robert Morss Lovett, former governor of the Virgin Islands, Oak Terrace, Minn.; Bishop W. J. Wells, secretary of the Board of Bishops of the A. M. E. Zion Church and a member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, Chicago, Ill.; and Dean B. Thompson of the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel at the University of Chicago.

Union-Busting Rackets Get New Lease in McCarran Bill

WASHINGTON.—Every unionist who remembers the days of 1935 and on will recognize the McCarran-Wood bill for what it is—the union-busting law of the company, aged in long-smoldering hate for 15 years.

Every paragraph of the bill is a rewritten version of the company law that spread terror in the mill towns and mining camps, on the railroads and in the auto plants, wherever men and women labored and organized their unions.

Unionists will see the deadly parallel between the McCarran-Wood bill registration provisions, and the blacklists operated by the big industrialists. They will see the recreation of the vast industrial spy network, broken by Congress 13 years ago. They will see new life and direction for company service squads and plant protection units to prevent "sabotage and espionage."

They will see every strike labeled as a conspiracy to organize a totalitarian dictatorship, rather than the 15-year-old label of a conspiracy to restrain trade or damage private property. They will see union leaders and active rank and file unionists carted off to concentration camps for strike activity, rather than being framed and sent to jail as they were 15 years ago.

THE PARALLEL stretches endlessly. When totaled up, it's company law translated into federal law. Company law, which operated when millions of working men and women fought to gain recognition of their industrial unions, set loose a gigantic reign of terror in the nation. Federal law, in the form of the McCarran bill, has the same purpose.

Few Congressmen and Senators arose to make that point in the two weeks Congress has been writing and rewriting stiffer and stiffer repressive legislation. Most took the floor to say that the bill was aimed only at the Communists.

Fifteen years ago, every unionist was con-



sidered a Communist, every union was considered either a Communist action or a Communist front organization, to apply the general definitions of the McCarran-Wood bill.

Since most of the Senators and Congressmen who voted for the McCarran-Wood bill and sent it to the President for his veto or signature had also voted for the Taft-Hartley law, the bill becomes an extension of that slave labor law. It offers the means to jail active unionists, something which the Taft-Hartleyites desired but dared not do when they rammed their law through.

LABOR LEADERS in the AFL and CIO
(Continued on page 8)

'WHY I REFUSED TO REGISTER'

1st Victim of L.A.'s Mundt Law Explains Why He Defied Police Rule

By Henry Steinberg

LOS ANGELES.—I was the first person arrested for failure to register under Los Angeles county's three so-called Communist registration ordinances. Why didn't I register?

The county supervisors, without any public hearing, adopted ordinances patterned on the Mundt-Nixon-Ferguson-McCarran police state measures now pending in Congress.

Such legislation violates the First and Fifth Amendments to the U. S. Constitution—the amendments that are the heart of the Bill of Rights.

The First Amendment reads: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

The Fifth Amendment is somewhat longer. Its pertinent points

are that no person "shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law."

The county ordinances and the congressional bills seek to outlaw the Communist Party. They decree that the Communists are agents of a foreign power, saboteurs and spies and out to overthrow our government by force and violence.

This is the big lie—the same lie that Hitler used in his seizure of power in Germany—the same big lie that Mussolini used—the same big lie that Dictator Franco is using in Spain today.

As I have often stated publicly,

The first person jailed for his alleged failure to comply with Los Angeles County's "little McCarran law" tells his story below. He is Henry Steinberg, legislative director of the Los Angeles County Committee, Communist Party. A well-known figure in the Jewish community of Los Angeles' east side, Steinberg polled 58,777 votes in the June primary for county assessor this year. In 1949, he had obtained 34,000 votes for member of the board of education.

The second arrest, under the so-called "Communist registration" ordinance was, significantly, a union leader, Gus Brown, business agent of the Furniture Workers Local 576. He was arrested just as his union was in contract negotiations on a wage boost demand.

The witch-hunting Los Angeles measure has stirred wide protest on the West Coast.

(Continued on Page 6)



Life is better now for these children in a child care center in Shanghai. To help the youth of China win good health, John T. McManus, general manager of the weekly National Guardian, Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, minister of Los Angeles, and Olive Van Horn, former YWCA worker, have appealed for a Columbus Day (Oct. 12) Friendship Cargo for China shipment of medical aid for the China Welfare Institute of Shanghai, whose chairman is Madame Sun Yat-sen. Funds for Friendship Cargo should be sent to China Welfare Appeal, Inc., 439 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

CP Leaders Call For Unity to Halt War and Fascism

Communist leaders from all over the country mapped out a people's plan this week for uniting all Americans to save the country from fascism and a third World War. Gus Hall, Communist Party national secretary, told the two-day conference that the desperation of Wall Street makes a new world war more threatening but that prevention of such a war "was still in the cards."

He declared that passage of the police-state legislation by Congress would be the biggest step toward the "open terroristic rule" of reactionary Big Business taken yet, but that it would not yet mean the advent of fascism.

"If reaction thinks it is going to eliminate us from the struggle against fascism by outlawing our Party, it will get the surprise of its life," he declared. "We are going to organize and lead the masses in a struggle against fascist reaction."

William Z. Foster, the Party's national chairman, in a letter addressed to the parley, declared that the American people must be fully alerted to the "dangerously demagogic characteristics of this new and specific American brand of fascism which," he warned, "masks itself under pretenses of peace and democracy."

At the same time, the Communist leader cautioned that "in calling attention to the greatly increased danger of fascism and another world war, we must be careful not to fall into the mistaken position that war and fascism are inevitable."

Highlights of the meeting included addresses by Benjamin J. Davis, former New York City

Councilman; Pettis Perry, secretary of the Party's National Negro Commission; John Williamson, national labor secretary. Henry Winston, national organizational secretary, was scheduled to speak at this edition of The Worker went to press.

In his letter Foster warned that a mistaken stress on the inevitability of war and fascism "would cut the ground from beneath our whole struggle for peace and democracy."

He stressed that "the people can block this war and smash the fascists if they will but act." The Party's national chairman asserted:

"Despite the looming menace of war and the rabid offensive of fascist-minded reaction in the U.S., the great masses of the people in this country, in the front line of the working class, have it in their power, by resolute action, to defeat all this malignant reaction and to orientate the country toward a policy of peace and democracy."

The "forces of democracy," Foster warned, "do not as yet realize as definitely as necessary the essentially fascist heart of Wall Street reaction. They (and we) do not point out enough the danger of a new fascism emanating from Wall Street." The democratic forces, he said, "do not stress sufficiently the stark fact that the U.S. is using in its service the forces of world imperialism."

Hall expressed confidence that the American people will battle

(Continued on Page 6)

Vishinsky Offers UN 4-Point Peace Plan

By Joseph Starobin

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky followed Secretary of State Dean Acheson to the General Assembly floor Wednesday, and made a dramatic proposal that the Big Five "combine their efforts" to "remove the threat of a new war from the world." The Soviet proposal followed Acheson's proposal that the UN turn itself into a war alliance—

heavily armed and ready for war at a moment's notice—against the Soviet Union. The duel between the two men and the two policies climaxed the first day of the introductory policy speeches which are the UN Assembly custom. Vishinsky surprised all observers by taking the rostrum immediately after Acheson. In an exceptionally earnest and calm manner, he devoted his 25 minute address to an appeal against war, and called upon the General Assembly to adopt a specific, four-point peace declaration.

The Soviet proposal would have the UN Assembly:

- Condemn and prohibit all propaganda for a new war, and punish those responsible for it.
- Adopt the Stockholm pledge, which calls for unconditional outlawing of the atom bomb and condemning as a war criminal the first nation to use it.
- Call upon the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China to "combine their peaceful efforts" in a pact against war.
- Reduce land, naval and air forces by one-third in the year 1950.

Vishinsky thus brought together all the previous Soviet proposals to UN assemblies. He showed the willingness of the Soviet Union to reduce its own land armies, while directly challenging the U.S. to sign a Big Five peace pact.

In a direct reply to Acheson's earlier charge that the "new imperialism directed by the leaders of the Soviet Union" was responsible

for the war danger, Vishinsky declared categorically that his country is "conducting a consistent struggle against all military adventures."

The Soviet people, said the white-haired, ruddy Soviet statesman, are "alien to all military tendencies and expansionist plans," and he added:

"Under conditions of peace, and peace alone, can the great aim of building socialism be realized."

Whereas Acheson had proposed to change the basic character of the UN—with the Assembly taking over the functions of the Security Council—the Soviet spokesman insisted that the UN must remain intact, as originally conceived in San Francisco.

He urged a "true desire for co-operation, despite all difficulties and obstacles," and again demanded the seating of People's China in the Security Council as a guarantee of its proper role in bringing about "peaceful settlement" by the "unanimity of the Big Five."

Vishinsky contrasted the "peaceful creative work in the Soviet Union" where "all forces are directed toward developing the national economy and raising the standard of living" with the 12-

fold increase of the American military budget since 1938.

The American armed budget in 1938-39, he noted, was a bit over one billion dollars, and in 1949-50 it was over 13 billion dollars, aside from special appropriations for the Korean adventure.

Vishinsky made a special point that the American insistence upon rearming western Europe plus Germany and Japan was harmful to the peoples of Europe. He cried out against the "spectre of a new war" over the "war-wounded continent" now being raised by the North Atlantic alliance.

Acheson's proposal to turn the UN into a recruiting agency for armed forces under the thumb of the United States was tossed into the fifth UN assembly yesterday.

In a major speech skillfully calculated to make the U. S. appear as the defender of peace, Acheson proposed that all nations make available "especially trained and equipped" armed forces, which could be called into action by an "emergency session of the General Assembly within 24 hours"—and would completely get around the provisions of the UN charter that leave peace enforcement up to the Security Council.

The Worker

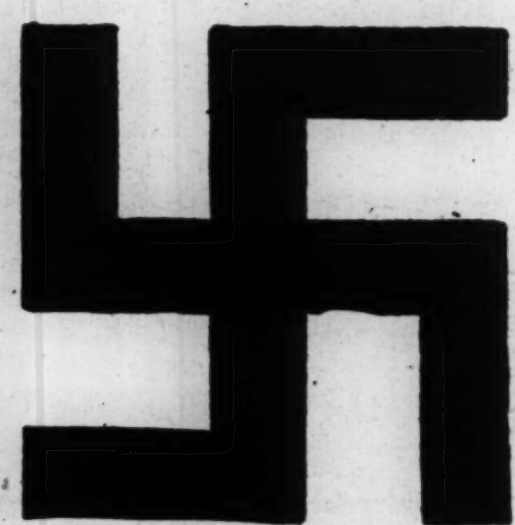
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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA FIRST U. S. FASCIST CITY?

THE EXPERTS SEE the signs! From Franco Spain and fascist Greece have come congratulations to Police Commissioner "Bull" Connor on his "anti-Communist" ordinance.

THIS ORDINANCE TAKES away the liberties of ALL — except the Dixiecrats, the Ku Klux Klan, the criminal bombers of Negro homes, brutal policemen and the stooges of J. P. Morgan Tennessee Coal and Iron.

DESPITE THIS ORDINANCE, many citizens, Negro and white, who are not members of the Communist Party, are also courageously continuing the fight for constitutional liberties, human rights and democracy in the South.

Their fight is YOUR fight!
Help defeat this ordinance before it is copied in your city!

Send protests to MAYOR COOPER GREEN,
City Hall, Birmingham, Alabama

Send funds which are urgently needed for a legal challenge

SYLVIA HALL, Secretary,
Freedom in Birmingham Committee,
Civil Rights Congress,
23 W. 26th St., New York City 10, N. Y.

ORDINANCE NO. 781-F AN ORDINANCE TO PROMOTE THE PUBLIC SAFETY

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commission of the City of Birmingham as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any officer or member of the Communist Party of this or any other country or countries to be within the corporate limits or police jurisdiction of the City of Birmingham in or upon any day after 48 hours after the date of publication of this ordinance and before cessation of hostilities in Korea against the armed forces of the United States.

Section 2. The presence of any such officer or member within such limits or jurisdiction in or upon any such day shall constitute an offense separate from the offense of his presence within such limits or jurisdiction in or upon any other such day.

Section 3. It shall be prima facie evidence that a person is a member of such Communist Party if he shall engage in the circulation or distribution of any printed or written matter issued or purporting to have been issued by or over the name of such Communist Party or any branch thereof, or if he shall engage in the circulation or distribution of any printed or written matter issued or purporting to have been issued by or over the name of any organization whose policy is controlled by any person or persons established to be or to have been a member of such Communist Party by proof other than the prima facie evidence referred to in this section, or if he shall be found in any secret or non-public place in voluntary association or communication with any person or persons established to be or to have been a member of such Communist Party by proof other than the prima facie evidence referred to in this section.

Section 4. Anything heretofore to the contrary notwithstanding, the presence of any such officer or member within said limits or jurisdiction while he is in prison or in the custody of any law enforcement agency shall not constitute an offense under this ordinance.

Section 5. Any person who shall violate this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished within the limits of and as provided by Section 4 of the General City Code of Birmingham of 1944.

Approved July 18, 1950.
A true copy.
EUNICE S. HEWES, City Clerk.
Post-Herald, July 20, 1950.

The Worker

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The Message of Bombs

"THERE WAS NOTHING left of the place," a Marine officer said.

"It was murder," an awed sergeant said.

They were talking about the MacArthur air-sea-and-land assault on the west coast of Korea near Seoul.

The photographs, such as we are allowed to see back home, show an appalling devastation of all homes, factories, streets, buildings, and even of trees and grass. Flame and metal left a bleak desolation. How many died we do not know. The world's greatest battleship, the Missouri, stood off the coast and simply let loose its entire battery of cannon on the coastal towns. In the air, B-29 bombers and jets roamed unresisted, dropping mass death and flame round the clock. It reached the point where the air force commanders say they have "run out of targets."

Unquestionably, this was one of the completest acts of destruction that has ever taken place in any Asian country, just as the official communiques claim it was.

BUT, WHAT DOES IT MEAN to the conscience and to the real national interests of our country?

Exactly what is it that we are carrying to the Korean nation as we drop these endless tons of bombs on their towns, villages and farms?

For example, the North Koreans have a clear and definite social program. They divide the land of the rich landlords, and give it to the landless farmer. They restore the rights of Korean workers to form trade unions, a right which has been practically outlawed in South Korea by the Syngman Rhee regime. They increase the unbelievably low wage scales prevailing under the Rhee regime to a minimum living wage, usually 500 percent higher than the few pennies a day before. They institute the eight-hour day and establish full political democracy for all Koreans.

WHAT IS THE SOCIAL PROGRAM which is backed by the bombs and shells of Gen. MacArthur? We have had many witnesses to its real character. CIO adviser to the American Commission in Korea, Stanley Earl, has told the nation of the brutal, semi-slave conditions existing under the Rhee regime. Roger Baldwin, adviser to Gen. MacArthur, returned to America calling the Rhee regime a "police state." Shocking reports, fully authenticated, of wholesale murder of trade unionists and peasants who dare to resist these conditions, have been given to the world by visitor after visitor. So ruthless has been the enslavement of the Korean peasant in South Korea that even American officials warned Rhee to "do something" to ease the situation. The corruption of the Rhee officialdom rivals that of the Chiang Kai-shek bandits.

As the bombs fall hour after hour blasting to pieces every sign of life—in skies where no opposing air power exists—as the battleships pour death from seas where no opposing fleet is to be found—what is their message?

That the peasant who has just received land must return it to the landlord? That the trade unions just organized must be destroyed and their leaders executed? That the newly-elected popular organs of government must be smashed up and replaced by the notorious Syngman Rhee political police and the pro-Japanese collaborators who are his main supporters?

GEN. MACARTHUR BELIEVES that Asian peoples can be intimidated by showing the whip hand. He is mistaken. Asia will not be cowed into submission; it will fight all the harder and will never surrender its hope for national freedom.

"Unavoidable horrors" is what the New York Times calls these new killings. "Unavoidable war" is what they are trying to sell. But war is not unavoidable! These killings are not unavoidable! A peaceful settlement in Korea can be achieved in the UN, with China, Korea's neighbor, seated, with all outside armies withdrawn, and both sides called in by the UN.

Our human conscience, our national security, demands the halt to this awful destruction of an Asian people's country!

Officials to Honor Anti-Semite

Gen. Anders Troops in Italy Protected Nazi Criminals

By Bernard Burton

Gen. Wladyslaw Anders is a man without a country because no nation which hates tyranny will countenance this anti-Semitic progromist and protector of Hitlerite murderers. But Anders will arrive in Washington Monday for a chat with President Truman.

Indications are that the subject of the Washington conversations will be the rebuilding of Anders' mercenary fascist army which was a disgrace to every Allied soldier in World War II. Anders will not only talk with high officials but will be given a post of honor in New York's Pulaski Day Parade Oct. 1 and will be feted at a swank Waldorf-Astoria banquet the same night.

During Poland's war against Germany, Anders pulled his second Polish corps out and fled to Iran.

Later his outfit showed up in Italy, where it displayed more activity attacking Jewish Displaced Persons, assaulting Italian anti-fascists and propagandizing against Big Three decisions on Poland, than in fighting Nazis.

This writer, as an American GI in Italy, recalls one incident by Anders' uniformed hoodlums which sent a shudder through Italy and incensed every Jewish soldier in the U. S. Army who knew of it.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR, Anders' troops were stationed in Southern Italy, in an area through which many trains passed, loaded with Jewish DP's headed for the south and then to Palestine. One such train was halted by Anders' troops who then instituted a veritable pogrom.

Men, women and children were thrown out of the train. Their meager belongings were ripped up, some stolen; windows were smashed and anyone protesting was savagely beaten. The matter



GEN. ANDERS

was hushed up and never got through to the outside world until several years later.

On another occasion, a group of us on leave from the front entered the headquarters of the Polish Red Cross in Naples. Every GI was handed a pamphlet in English by a Polish officer.

IT WAS A REPRINT of a speech by the fascist-minded Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis). In the pamphlet, the former Congressman, who was supplied material for his speeches by Dr. Goebbels' agencies, attacked Big Three decisions on Poland and all but called for war on our ally, the Soviet Union. To us GIs it sounded like an attempt to incite disaffection in the country's fighting forces.

When the war was over, Anders' men took it upon themselves to mix into Italian politics on be-

half of the reigning House of Savoy. In a number of villages they destroyed anti-Monarchist headquarters, broke up meetings and beat up participants. But the Italian workers and peasants were in no mood to take anything from Polish fascists after getting rid of their own.

A SHORT WHILE LATER Anders' army was evacuated from Italy for resettlement in Britain. But not before Anders had added 30,000 ex-Nazi officers and men to his band, many of whom were being hunted as war criminals.

They included Dr. Wladyslaw Dering, wanted for performing surgical "experiments" at Auschwitz; Father Izidor Nashajewski, wanted as former chaplain of a Ukrainian SS Division which hunted and lynched Jews; Henry Gutman, wanted as head of three concentration camps in Austria.

Anders' agents, meanwhile, sought to stir up revolts and pogroms in Poland. It was established in Polish courts that they were responsible for such massacres as the one at Kielce in 1947.

About 10,000 of Anders' men went to Palestine but were removed a short while later for launching a series of pogroms. They were taken out after the Jewish authorities warned that they would not guarantee their safety.

Later, many of these men were found in the Arab legions, fighting side by side with Nazi SS troopers, in the invasion of Israel.

The list of the crimes of Anders and his men against freedom-loving people is long and frightful. Today Anders' army is nothing but a mercenary band offering its service to anybody who will use it for reactionary purposes.

And this is the man whom Washington will honor this week.

Negro Leaders Join Bail Plea for Communist '10'

WASHINGTON.—Powerful pleas for continued bail for the Communist leaders convicted at the Foley Square frame-up trial were presented to Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson by a group of prominent Negroes and by attorneys for the 10 Communists. Bail was urged pending appeal to the Supreme Court from the Foley Square conviction for alleged violation of the Smith Act.

Justice Jackson reserved decision Monday after hearing the application. His ruling was awaited as The Worker went to press.

A majority decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals on Aug. 28 upheld the motion of the U. S. Attorney to revoke bail for the 10 Communists and recommit them to jail, on the grounds of their opposition to the Korean War. Judge Learned Hand dissented from the majority opinion.

THE ORDER to vacate bail becomes effective Sept. 27, unless overruled by Justice Jackson. Eugene Dennis, now serving a year's sentence for defying the House Un-American Committee, did not join in the application.

Representing the Communist leaders before Justice Jackson were Harry Sacher and A. J. Isserman. Solicitor General Philip Perlman, in behalf of the government, opposed continuation of bail.

In their "friend of the court" brief to Judge Jackson, the ten Negro leaders declared, "Rejection of the petition for bail would seriously undermine a fundamental right of all Americans. Especially would it subject Negro citizens to undue oppression in areas where

the courts already responded too readily to current social passions and political pressures in the community."

SPONSORS of the brief were Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit; George A. Parker, Washington, D. C.; Rev. George A. Fisher, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, New York; Theodore Ward, Brooklyn; Shirley Graham, St. Albans, N. Y.; Dr. Arnold B. Donawa, New York; Dr. Ulysses Campbell, East Orange, N. J.; and Dr. Phillips Brooks, Brooklyn.

In their application for continued bail, the 10 Communist leaders pointed out that the government's attempt to revoke it "seeks to impose on bail a political and military function alien to its recognized purpose, which is to insure the availability of the defendants when the case is finally disposed of."

"Bail was never intended," said the application, "to be a means of silencing political opposition or of evading the protections of the First Amendment. One released on bail after conviction, because a substantial question is presented for appeal, cannot be treated as a probationer."

The application asserted that the Government conceded before the Court of Appeals that the constitutional question in the entire case is substantial and will ultimately

be presented for review by the Supreme Court.

Bail pending appeal was ordered by the Court of Appeals Nov. 2, 1949, explicitly upon the basis of this concession. Federal Judge Harold Medina who presided at the Foley Square travesty had previously denied bail.

JUSTICE HAND, who wrote the decision upholding the lower court conviction, however, said that the case continues to present substantial questions for review by the Supreme Court.

Materials on which the government relied to justify revocation of bail are "solely and exclusively publications and utterances protected by the First Amendment," said the application.

WHEN QUESTIONS on appeal are substantial, "it is an abuse of discretion to deny bail," it was pointed out, "even if the activities relied on by the government before the Court of Appeals constitute a recurrence of the conduct which led to the conviction." Such a circumstance is one "entitling" defendants to bail, to use the language of Judge Hand in his dissent, the appellant said.

This is particularly important, it was stressed, since the dispute "as to the right to engage in the conduct relied on to revoke bail gives rise to a substantial question."

In conclusion, the application urged granting of bail, adding, "Only a theory that Communists must be placed in protective custody can support this revocation."

C.P. LEADERS CALL FOR UNITY

(Continued from Page 4)

for their democratic rights once they recognize that fascism is not some "man-on-a-horse" conspiracy, but can stem from the President and Congress.

Hall characterized the Korean war as an "unjust criminal imperialist aggression conducted by the government of our nation in the interests of Wall Street's monopolies and trusts, in the interests of the rubber, oil and tin magnates."

"We cannot evade the responsibility that in the name of our nation and people, American soldiers, American airmen . . . are giving their lives by the thousands and are killing tens of thousands of liberty-loving Koreans."

He said world humanity is "rightly indignant and holds the American nation responsible." The historic mission and test of the American people is to shackle the "atom-maniacs" who control American industry, politics and life.

U. S. foreign policy, which has as its aim world domination and enslavement, rests on three main pegs, according to Hall. These are the inevitability of World War III, the atom-bomb as a decisive weapon of conquest, and military aggression against all peoples who fight for national liberation.

He noted that the cost of super-exploitation of colonies and other capitalist nations by American imperialism was extremely high as a result of the organized opposition of the peoples. This

cost, he warned, would be shunted onto the people of the U. S., whose living standards will be drastically cut as the nation goes more deeply into a war economy.

War, however, can be blocked, he emphasized, because the "camp of peace and socialism has grown stronger," national liberation movements continue to grow and spread.

"While we must not overstate, we must not sell short the potential that the American masses indicate with their lack of enthusiastic support for military aggression in Korea," he declared.

He said that American capitalism's "mood of desperation" grows as it recognizes the "impasse it is in." A third world war may be suicide for capitalism.

Hall put much of the responsibility for the present danger of fascism at the doorstep of the trade union bureaucracy, Social Democrats and liberals who have joined the crusade against communism and have refused to join in a common effort to block these developments.

He told the conference that oppression of the Negro people has "come home to roost," and is the most vulnerable spot in the armor of imperialism. He urged the struggle against discrimination, segregation and all other forms of oppression be raised to new heights, particularly the battle against Jim Crow in jobs. This, he said, should be done not simply on the basis of wartime conditions, where Negroes face the threat of being laid off first. Contracts should be so revised, he declared, as to give

Negro people a permanent place in industry.

He placed among the first tasks of Communists the 1950 election campaign. It will be one of the most important, if not the most important, "avenue of mass struggle," during the next two months.

But the burden of the struggle for peace in the campaign, he said, would be carried on the shoulders of the small Progressive Party. He urged all possible assistance to that party.

He reported that many had asked, either through confusion or a desire to slander, whether the Progressive Party will replace the Communist Party. The mere question, he declared, betrays ignorance of both parties.

"The Progressive Party has not been, and is not, a party of socialism," he noted. "Therefore it cannot replace the Communist Party. We have no intention of going out of business."

He stated the Communist Party will work with "any group or party that works for peace, for democratic rights, to defend the living standards of the working class—for this reason we will work with the Progressive Party."

He declared the Communist Party intends to fight for every shred of legality, regardless of what Congress does.

Davis told the conference that "the reactionary war against the Korean people has unleashed a fascist wave of white chauvinist terror against the Negro people" in this country. He asserted that the "attack upon the Negro masses" includes "Ku Klux terror, lynch violence, mobbing of Negroes moving into so-called 'white' neighborhoods and, particularly, job discrimination." American monopoly, Davis declared, seeks to "place the heaviest economic burdens of war on the Negro masses, who are the most exploited section of the American working class."

The Negro people "are saying among themselves," Davis declared, "that the killing of our sons in Korea is no substitute for the civil rights legislation which Truman has so often promised."

Reporting on the current struggles of American labor, Williamson told the Communist conference that the workers must be helped to understand "their own decisive role" in the recent struggles to force wage increases. Williamson underscored the fact that "important sections of workers developed unauthorized struggles"; that "militantly conducted authorized strikes" increased; that "wages and not pensions has again become the dominant issue" and that, "for the first time in many years, there has been a cracking through of the sanctity of contracts."

Williamson warned against "two wrong tendencies among Communists and Left forces in some trade

'Why I Refused To Register'

(Continued from Page 3)

I do not believe in overthrowing the government by force and violence nor does the Communist Party of the United States.

The Communist Party is not an agent of a foreign power, but a legally recognized American political party dedicated to a program in the best interests of our people.

As for me being a "saboteur" or "spy"—that is absurd. I served overseas in the army in World War II. For 14 years I have been identified with the fights for peace, rent control, housing and civil liberties among the people of Boyle Heights and the Eastside. I have run for public office three

times. The first time was for the state assembly. The second time was for the board of education in 1948 when I received 34,500 votes. The last time was for county tax assessor this June. I received 58,777 votes.

These are some of the reasons why I did not register. There is another reason. When I was arrested, I knew that I wasn't the only person who has been arrested for "dangerous thoughts."

As a Jew, I knew that six million of my people were murdered by fascists in Europe as a result of just such legislation as these ordinances.

Every thinking person in the world today knows that those measures of the Nazis and their imitators were aimed first at the Communists, then the trade unionists, the Jews, Catholics and all of those who would not conform to fascist decrees.

I feel I owe a responsibility to the close to 60,000 persons who voted for me in the last elections, as well as thousands of additional citizens of our community who have been active in their opposition to police state legislation.

I intend to explain the real purpose behind these registration laws, to uphold the right of every citizen to express themselves in a democratic way upon all issues confronting the welfare of our country.

It is not later that you think. Fascism has not yet taken over America. And it won't, as long as we unite to defeat all forms of repressive legislation—local, state or national.

unions" since Korea. Some, he said, "have tried to evade the issue or sit it out," while "some have tried to skip the issue and refer to their past record of defending the interests of the workers." But, said Williamson, "the issue of peace or war—the issue of American intervention in Korea, must be met in the trade unions, including by trade union leaders. It cannot be ducked."

He declared that "the starting point in the activity of Communists in trade unions on such a controversial political question is to get agreement on the right to discuss the issue and project different solutions, to get agreement on the right to disagree and, above all, to get agreement that this democratic procedure must be followed up with a determination that no one will be allowed to split the union on the issue of, for instance, Korea."

Pettis Perry, in his report entitled "Further Strengthening of the Fight Against White Chauvinism," declared:

"It is impossible in the context of the present war situation to see anything but greater oppression against the Negro people. It is inevitable that the bourgeoisie can carry through a general attack upon the rights of the American people and at the same time advance the cause of Negro rights."

Citing the rise of the Ku Klux Klan in numerous areas, police brutalities against Negroes and "the open organization of mob violence against the leadership of the Civil Rights Congress" by the officialdom of Mississippi, Perry declared: "All this foreshadows what is in store for the Negro masses without the most full-fledged struggle on the part of the Negro masses and their allies."



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SEE A movie, come to a party! Film on Hollywood Ten, dancing, refreshments Saturday 8:30 p.m. ALP 4th Ad south, 158 Rivington St. Subs. 50c.

HAVE FUN! Big Fall social and Dance. Eat, drink and be merry. Checkers and chess for those who don't dance. Printing Trades LYL, 257 Seventh Ave. (bet. 24th and 25th Sts.), 3rd floor, Saturday, Sept. 23, 8:30 p.m. 50c.

ALP 6th Ad North Club. Sponsoring Square and Social Dance at Penthouse, 13 Astor Place, Saturday, Sept. 23, 8:30 p.m. Featuring Rec Bailey and Orchestra. Irwin Silber, caller, Hope Foye entertainer.

TRADE AND TECHNICAL School Teachers; Local 200, UPW. Dance, entertainment and refreshments in the Crystal Room, Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43 St., Saturday, Sept. 23, 9 p.m., Subs. \$1.25.

GENERALS WITHOUT BUTTONS, famous French anti-war satire. Three showings: 8:30, 10:00 and 11:30 p.m. Stimulating discussions. Social all evening. New membership fee: \$1. Saturday Night Film Club, 111 W. 88 St.

HENRY THE VIII, great prize winning classic with Henry Laughton, full uncut film version. ALP Club, 200 W. 80 St., B'way, 9 p.m. Subs. 75c social.

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UE Pacts Set the Pace

By George Morris

The new contracts of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers for its 30,000 International Harvester and 46,000 General Electric workers this week set a new pace in labor's current drive for wage increases. Both those contracts, won despite great difficulties due to the splitting policies of the CIO's leaders, are putting rightwing on the spot, particularly in steel where negotiations are soon to get under way.

The Harvester workers, forced to go on strike again two weeks ago when the company reneged on its earlier agreement providing an across-the-board raise of seven cents an hour and other increases, forced the company to drop its demand of new conditions and won higher raises to the bargain. They went back with a 10-cent across-the-board raise, and raises for skilled crafts ranging from 13 to 32 cents an hour.

The company's demand of a five-year pact and penalties for activities in unauthorized strikes, were dropped. The union, however, had to accept an escalator clause for the 18 months its contract is still to run. That, union leaders stress, is less serious than being tied down for five years to a cost-of-living index, as the company and Walter Reuther want.

THE 22,000 members of the UAW in Harvester after the union turned down the UE's offer of joint action, are still on strike for a new contract. The UE's agreement was on a wage reopener.

Similarly in General Electric the UE won raises ranging from 10 to 15½ cents an hour, an extra holi-

day with pay and a pension-insurance plan that provides monthly pensions ranging from a minimum of \$123, including social security, to \$190. The feature in the UE's pension plan which most workers like is their vested interest in it, so that a worker who leaves the company can still be credited for benefits when he becomes of age.

The workers pay in two percent of their wages, on a maximum of \$3,600 a year, towards the fund, but they are privileged to withdraw what they paid in, with interest, when they leave the company.

The UE's sick and insurance plan, on the other hand, costs the workers less and provides higher benefits than the Murray plan in steel because the company pays about two thirds of the cost. In steel it is 50-50.

SURPASSING ALL other considerations in the UE's contract with GE is the preservation of the conditions that the workers won through 14 years of unionism. When negotiations began last Spring the company sought to rewrite the pact from beginning to end with Murray's steel pact as the model. It would have meant virtually eliminating seniority as the



basic consideration in hiring and layoff, emasculating the grievance and shop steward machinery and weakening other clauses.

Instead of a five-year pact a speedup clause and the escalator, the GE pact with UE runs for two years and will have a wage reopener and a right to strike, every six months.

In the meantime there was a cloud over the conditions under which workers in General Electric plants represented by James Carey's IUE, will be working. James Matles, addressing the UE convention in New York this week, revealed that the IUE had accepted substantially the proposals of the company as early as Aug. 1. The terms were even mimeographed and sent to the IUE locals. Only the question of pensions was in dispute.

THE FEAR of a superior pension plan in the electrical industry, said Matles, was an uppermost consideration with Murray who tied his union down to \$100 pension for five years. In an effort to avoid embarrassment, said Matles, Murray and Carey sought the same pension plan with GE, and to achieve that, planned to force the issue into a delaying fact-finding committee.

The plan, therefore, called for a strike the Tuesday after Labor Day, for which a call was suddenly

issued on the Friday preceding Labor Day. The strike would begin. Promptly the U. S. Conciliation service headed by Murray's friend Cyrus Ching would ask that the dispute be left to fact-finders and the IUE would accept after a day's demonstrative walkout.

It was soon discovered, however, Matles said, that some of the IUE locals voted against joining the walkout because they knew it was "a phony." The contract agreed to a month earlier was already in their hands and they saw no useful purpose for that sort of a strike, Matles asserted. Moreover, the UE had obtained a copy of the IUE's pact, spread

it widely and exposed it as a "sell-out," Matles said.

Seeing themselves out on a limb if some of their locals didn't respond, the IUE leaders frantically hastened to Ching to arrange for his wire to arrive a day earlier, on Labor Day. He sent his wire asking that the walkout be held up in the interest of the war, at 3 p.m. Labor Day and a wire timed only twenty minutes later was sent in reply by the IUE accepting his request unconditionally, Matles reported.

Carey's pact, for only a year, ties the workers to the cost of living index.



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Louis Tells Why He'll Win

Rates Ez High, But Tells Worker 'Got All Old Punch, in Top Shape'

By Lester Rodney

JOE LOUIS WAS FINISHING an intent ping pong match with his old-time sparmate George Nicholson in the recreation room of the Pompton Lakes training camp. He waved a hello, missed the table on two attempted kill shots to clinch a 21-16 defeat, threw down the paddle with a snort of disgust, then chuckled at Nicholson's taunting boasts of superiority.

"Goes on all the time," he said as we moved outside to sit down and chat on the spacious lawn, "I like ping pong for eye and hand coordination when I'm training."

It was a couple of hours before Joe was due to get into the ring for five rounds of sparring. He was dressed in slacks, sports shirt and moccasins. I was the first writer in camp this day.

Joe Louis training against at Pompton Lakes. Does it seem like a long time since you were here last? I asked.

He looked around meditatively. "No, to tell the truth, it doesn't. In a way it's as if I never retired. After all, I did this a lot and I haven't been away from it nearly as long as I was in it."

JOE, I SAID, near the end of your career, before, you were frank in saying the training grind was getting you, that it was getting too tough. Now it's a couple of years later. How about training now? Is it tougher?

"No," he said. "It may seem funny, but it's not nearly as bad now even though I'm older. One thing is my own personal frame of mind. I feel more relaxed personally, that makes everything come a little easier. Then, when I came out of the army, I was really fat, was up around 240. Training for the fights with Walcott I had to train too hard in a hurry to come down. This time, after all the exhibitions and golfing and taking better care of my eating, I start training at 218 and can pace myself easy without fighting to get into shape. So I find I don't mind it. I really feel like training, road work and boxing."

As for his condition, you just have to SEE him to accept his statement. He looks better by far than at any time since the war. He is not fat, he looks strong and bouncy.

But, outer looks, weight and even good physical condition are not the only factors in boxing. More important is how much of the punch and timing are left. Which brought us to the "big" question.

JOE, I ASKED HIM, how much of the old Joe Louis have you still got as a fighter? Suppose you take the second Schmeling fight as being 100 percent—that was about your best, the second Schmeling fight, wasn't it?

He nodded, with a little smile. "I guess that was about the best."

... suppose you take yourself then as 100 percent, how would you figure yourself now, how much have you lost of that, how much do you still have?

It was a tough question. He thought about it. "If you put it into numbers like that," he said, "I'd say I'm about 75 percent of that. But here's the thing: it's not a 25 percent going back of everything even. It's all in movement. My punch is just as good as it ever was."

Just as good? The left hook? The straight right? The darting jab that numbed and hurt like another fighter's big punch?

"All just as good," he said simply yet emphatically. "I punch just as good as the night I beat Schmeling. I'm sure of that."

"Oh, I don't kid myself," he went on with a shrug. "I know I'm not the same. I'm slower moving into position to punch, but when I get the opening, like against Walcott last time, it's still there. I don't think I'll miss openings when they come."

All right, I asked him, you've given your opinion of yourself right now, all your old punch with no loss, much better physical condition than any fight since the war, about a 25 percent loss in movement and timing from your best. Now how do you rate Ezzard Charles as an opponent? From some writeups it sounded as if you didn't think much of him.

Joe shook his head with a trace of annoyance. "I never said anything like that. I ALWAYS said he is the best heavyweight around."

Joe heated up a little on the subject.

"My goodness, what do they want from the man, he's just beat everyone he's been asked to beat, that's all! It's not HIS fault there's been nobody to press him, bring out his best. There's been some pressed him for a few rounds, but not over the fifteen rounds. Maybe he doesn't look so good all the time because of that. Heck, I didn't look so good in some fights!"

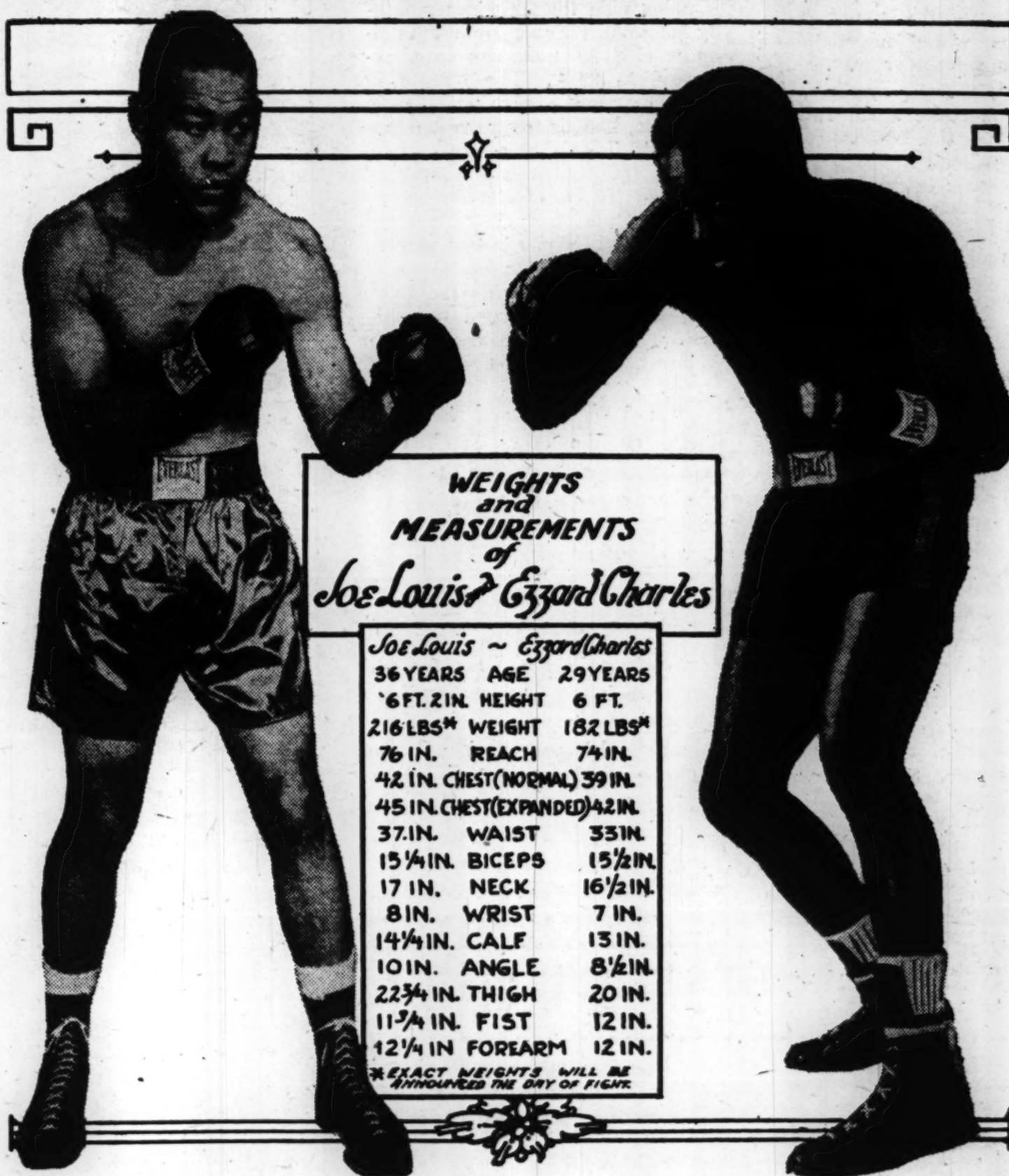
He thought a little more about Charles, who he's watched in three of his recent fights.

"Charles is a good fighter, don't think he isn't. Far as weight goes, look at the way he handled Joe Baksi, who weighed about forty more than him. And the big thing about Charles is his condition. He is without doubt the best conditioned fighter today. ... Anybody who beats him must be in perfect condition."

Including Joe Louis?

"I said anybody."

HOW CHAMP AND EX-CHAMP SHAPE UP WEDNESDAY



Union-Busting

(Continued from Page 3)

recognize the intent of the McCarran-Wood bill. In statements issued regularly since the bill came up for debate in Congress, both CIO President Philip Murray and AFL President William Green have pointed out its application to labor, its effects on strikes, and its repercussions on union members.

Congress has ignored these statements, just as it ignored labor's protests against the Taft-Hartley law. Its unwillingness to see the effects the bill will have on labor only stem from its desire to repress the labor movement, spurring on a gathering drive to smash all unions.

By placing the company law of 15 years into the federal statute books, Congress has placed an atom bomb in the hands of the big industrialists and their trade associations.

The campaign will spread as wage demands are made by unions, as speedup is intensified, and as the reports of huge profits are filed. If the McCarran-Wood bill becomes law, the stoolpigeon and spy will be sanctified by law, and their nefarious work of tearing out the foundations of unions will be intensified.

THIS SPY NETWORK tore out the hearts of many a union 15 years ago. The 135,000 industrial spies are today warming up to their work again. It is they who are counted upon to report "sabotage and espionage" to the FBI. It is they who will make certain

that they report only men hated by the company.

It is they who will point accusing fingers at active unionists as Communists or "Communist-front" members—forcing them before registration boards and hearing officers who are nothing more than Un-American Committees to determine the orthodoxy of thought.

Every unionist will remember how unorthodox the companies considered unionism 15 years ago. Belief in unionism was rewarded by firing, by forced starvation. Now, under the McCarran-Wood bill, it will be met by jailing and concentration camps.

The parallel is there for everyone to see and prevent. It took years for millions of industrial workers to unite and arouse support among other millions for their

rights and fight. It will take the same aroused action to prevent Congress, even as it nears the end of its session, from imposing the law of the union busters on the land.

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The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

SEPTEMBER 24, 1950

SECTION 2

SUNDAY IN MOSCOW

Our Moscow correspondent spends his first day there strolling around town. People crowd the book stores, keep ice cream vendors busy, take the kids to the zoo, go to concerts, ball games, movies. And everywhere is the ever-present slogan "Za Mir"—For Peace.

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

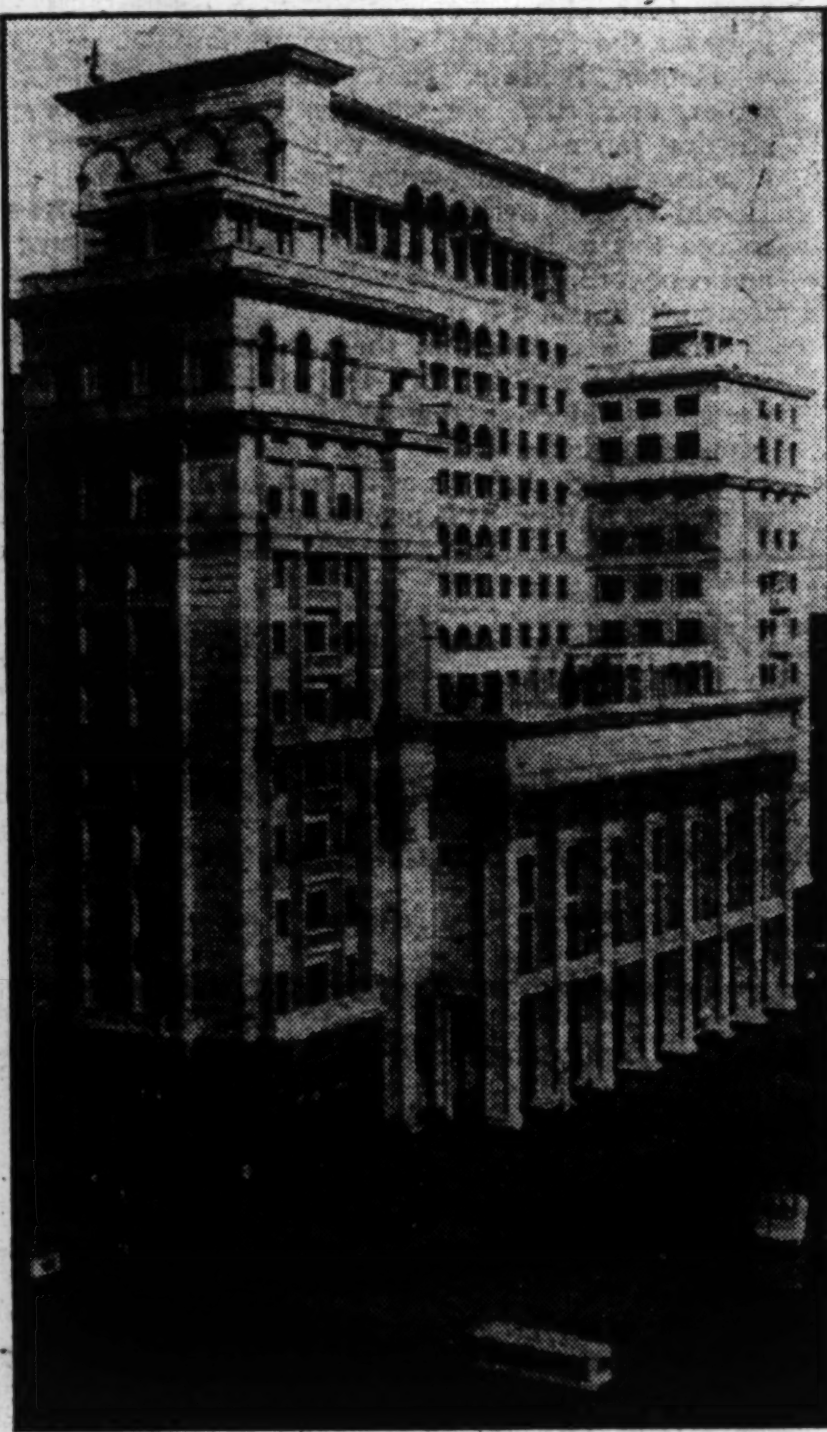
FOUR DAYS IN MOSCOW hardly qualifies me as an expert on the USSR. So all I want to do in my first story from the Soviet Union is to tell what the city looked like to me on a five-hour walk through its streets, parks, stores and squares, Sunday, Aug. 27. I won't give the names of most places and streets because I don't speak Russian and can barely make out the signs in Russian.

I walked alone and must have covered six or seven miles, making a big circle from the Hotel Metropole where I'm staying. This was my first Sunday in Moscow and I noticed that people by the thousands were not hurrying to and from work but were strolling along, for the most part, taking it easy. Still work was going on and the stores were open for business.

Every store I entered, department store, food store, book store, was crowded. I wandered through enough of them to see people buying radios, hats, coats, dresses, hunting and fishing equipment, watches, clocks, toys, bicycles, triocycles, furniture, ping-pong equipment, musical instruments, fencing equipment, meat, fish, butter, cheese, vegetables, watermelon, fruit, cake, candy, ice cream, wine, beer, vodka, newspapers, magazines, books.

Book Stores Are Busiest

There's a story in books alone here. Just about every few yards there's either a book store, stall or kiosk with people crowding around the way they do in the busiest five-and-ten-cent store you have ever visited. They walk out with copies of old Russian classics and world literature, modern Soviet books and contemporary French, American, British, Italian, German translations. They buy technical books on physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, the way Americans buy the Ladies Home Journal. People here, young and



Sunday traffic at the Moscow Hotel.

old, buy cheap editions of Turgenev, Tolstoy, Howard Fast, the way Americans buy detective stories.

Next to staple foods and books people seemed to be consuming more ice cream than anything else. Wherever your eye wandered, there was an ice cream vendor selling sandwiches and cones as fast as they can be pushed out.

Walking by the Red Square and the Kremlin walls, you were struck by the enormous line of people that had formed to visit Lenin's tomb. It's 26 years since the founder of the Soviet state died, and the line this Sunday stretched for blocks through the park alongside the Kremlin. The day before the line was almost as long.

New Cars, Trolleys, Buses

Walking up Gorky Street, you are impressed by the width of the boulevard, but you have become accustomed to streets as wide as a New York City block is long. Crossing a street that wide can be quite an adventure, despite the traffic lights and traffic police, because of the heavy auto, trolley bus, auto bus and truck traffic. Fortunately, most truck traffic takes other routes. You notice that almost all the cars are of Soviet make, with the Pobeda (Victory) model evidently the most popular. You also see huge, handsome Zis cars and small Moskviches.

I had been somewhat apprehensive about Moscow transportation, remembering stories of street cars packed so tight you wondered how they moved. But the addition to the subway of the trolley buses seems to have alleviated that situation. Shiny, new, blue trolley buses and red auto buses are in sight all the time, no matter where you are.

I walked till I saw a sign which I deciphered as the zoological park, and joined the throngs who were entering. The delighted cries of children looking at the alligators spoke a universal language. I couldn't tell whether any signs forbade the feeding of the animals but the young folks were doing it anyway.

The exit from the zoo led right to a huge planetarium. People were standing in line to get in. I noticed a soldier with a girl reading the placard announcing the schedule of lectures to be given that day. He looked at his watch and they both got on line.

From one of the many bridges spanning the Moscow River I saw tall skyscrapers going up in several parts

of the city. Later I learned that these were apartment buildings and that most of all the construction you see going up all over is of workers' homes.

The river itself has a handsome stone embankment and traffic consisted mainly of excursion boats.

Standing on the bridge I saw one of the reasons for the amazing cleanliness of Moscow's streets when a couple of sprinkling trucks went by. But as important are the ever-present cleaners, mainly women, who sweep up every particle of rubbish from the streets. Like most Moscow inhabitants, I found myself clutching my cigarette butt till I came to a trash basket.

Movies and Theatres Play to Big Audiences

I passed a half-dozen movie houses, several theatres and the Tchaikovsky Music Hall during the walk. Everywhere large numbers of people were buying tickets and going in. The current movie hit, playing simultaneously in a great many houses is called "Secret Mission."

Later I saw this movie which deals with British and American agents cooking up deals with the Nazis before the end of the war for the penetration of the Balkans. I was interested to see a very sympathetic treatment of an American GI and at all times I noticed that Soviet people draw a sharp distinction between the ordinary people of America and the Wall Street interests who are driving to war. In addition to "Secret Mission," I saw from placards that about 20 other pictures could be seen in the city.

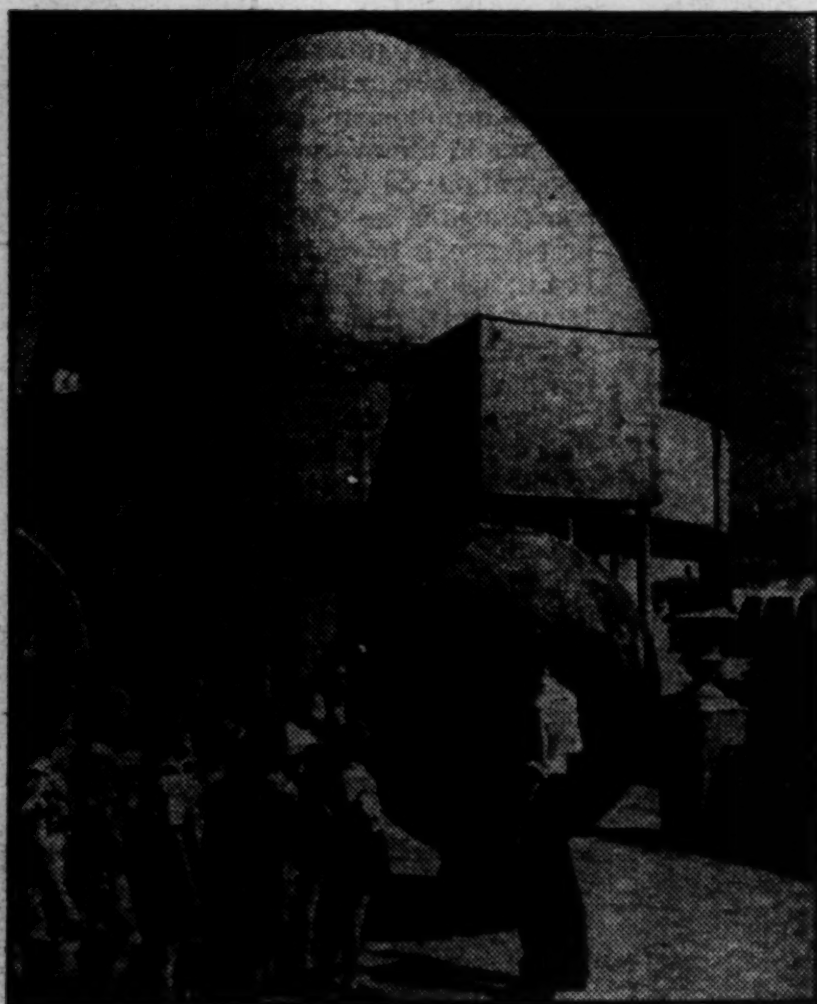
Everywhere posters announce the theatre schedules, concerts and sports events.

Among the authors of plays I could recognize readily on the posters were Shaw, Sheridan, Gorky, Tolstoy, Gogol, Korneichuk, Ostrovsky.

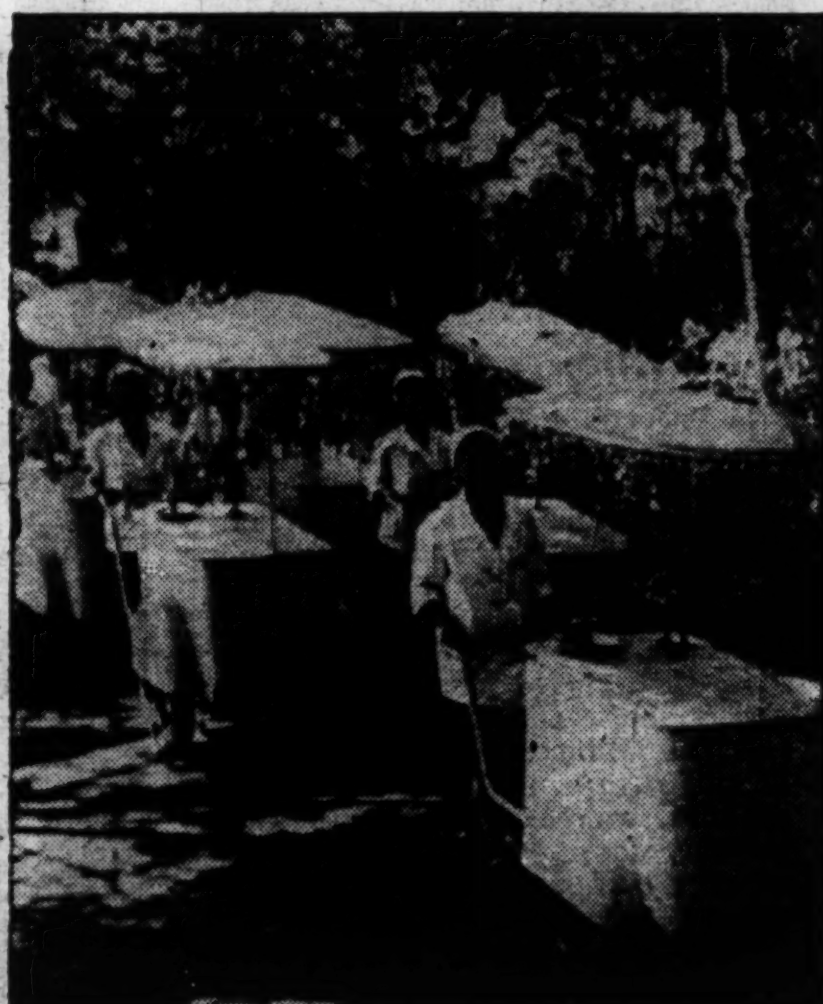
Although everybody seems to buy a paper in the morning, I noticed there were always people reading copies of Trud (Labor), Evening Moscow, Red Star, Red Fleet, Izvestia, Pravda, Moscow Komsomol, Literary Gazette, etc., which are posted on bulletin boards all over the city.

I observed people closely all along the walk to see whether the ravages of the war was still written on them. Men, women and children appeared sound, healthy and in fine spirits. Most of them were not wearing fancy clothes, but all were adequately clad. As far as styles go, there seems to be much less regimentation than in the States; the girls were wearing dresses somewhat shorter than in the U.S. Most teen-aged girls wore their hair in braids. The boys kicking a ball around in a court yard, or the girls and boys playing in a special park for children were as lively a bunch of youngsters as you'll ever see.

If I were to single out anything in the way of a slogan that was stressed on posters throughout the city—one theme predominates—Za Mir—for Peace. And later too I was able to see that the newspapers stress this theme above all; that greater labor efforts are spurred in factories through peace shifts, as they are called. But that's another subject—the big subject here—and I'll have occasion to write about it soon.



THE MOSCOW PLANETARIUM



Ice cream vendors in a Moscow Park.

As We See It

Humanity Confronts the Men With the Death-Machines

By Milton Howard

IT IS THE INHUMANITY of the present economic system, its hatred of the human personality, which will finally compel the people to replace it with a new one.

And when I say inhumanity, I do not merely refer to its traditional disregard for human welfare (not a single social benefit which working people enjoy today was granted voluntarily, let it not be forgotten). I am referring to a new social fact about the system of private ownership of the nation's industries. This qualitatively new social fact is that the class which benefits most from this private ownership is filled with a rising fear of the human race. It views millions upon millions of human beings as expendable in the carrying out of its social-economic-military policies. With every passing year, the existence of the private ownership system becomes more incompatible with the existence, the sheer literal staying alive of the majority of living human beings in the world today.

This growing remoteness from humanity, the unfeeling calm with which highly respected leaders of the present social system can discuss the destruction of vast numbers of human persons, can be seen nearly every day in the press. The idea of killing millions of human beings at a single stroke is becoming normal in the thinking of the masters



of our industrial machinery.

WITHOUT ANY KIND OF RESEARCH, we find such items as these in the press within the last few days:

Secretary of State Acheson says that our country's "ingenuity" and "mechanical superiority" can easily destroy "all sorts of hordes" that allegedly menace our country in China, Korea, the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, and Bulgaria. No doubt, he meant by "all sorts of hordes" the people of Malaya, Indonesia, Vietnam, where war for independence against the outside rulers rages day by day, and has been since World War II ended. When India moves for freedom, it, too, will be so viewed.

What is this "ingenuity" upon which the cultured Secretary of State places his eager hopes? Well, first it is the fiendish weapon of the A-bomb, to be supplemented, the Washington experts hope, with the even more terrible H-bomb. Also, we know from official publications that scientists are busy on the "problem" of germ warfare.

Hanson Baldwin, New York Times military writer, notes that we were on the verge of destroying Japan's rice crops with chemical or germ attacks from the air when the war ended. The Herald-Tribune aviation editor says we may have to use this technique on the Korean food supply, and conquer by famine as well as killing by ordinary weapons. (Sept. 14, page 9.)

What is revealed in these cold-blooded statements is the political fact—the most crucial in our present world crisis—that Washington cannot trust people anywhere, that its trust must be in machines and technological means as against the human factor in modern history. It is people against Washington's

machines, as they see it. The men in possession of these death machines are becoming as monstrous as the machines themselves in their hatred of the human personality.

It is very important to note that this vaunted ingenuity is aimed not merely at winning ordinary wars, but at the literal eradication of entire peoples and nations.

The element of racist superiority is strongly marked in all the smug discussions about how this ingenuity will accomplish the massacre of entire nations, burning their cities, destroying their food, contaminating their water, and mangling their bodies with fire, disease, and explosions.

IT WAS ONCE CONSIDERED by modern governments that poison gas warfare exceeded the bounds of human activity. This was more prudence than morals, as we know, since all combatants had the same weapon. The ghastliest illusion being sold to our country is that, somehow, the same logic that applies to poison gas warfare does not hold for atomic bombs. A scientific leader, Dr. Eugene Rabinowitch, editor of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, shows what he thinks of human life when he writes: "NOT THE DEATH OF MILLIONS, but the disorganization of INDUSTRY and transportation will be the main threat to our survival. . . ." (New York Times, Sept. 12.) So it is not only the obliteration of millions upon millions of colored, dark-skinned Asians, Africans, and Slavic peoples that is being so blandly prepared. The "race destruction" launched by the German industrialists was mild compared to this genocidal fury of the men who want to continue their private privileges in society.

MUSMANNO RIDES AGAIN!

(James H. Dolsen, Pittsburgh correspondent of *The Worker*, is out on \$10,000 bail, charged with "sedition." He is one of the three defendants mentioned in the story below.)

By JAMES H. DOLSEN
PITTSBURGH.

COMMON Pleas Court Judge Michael A. Musmanno of Pittsburgh hit the front pages of newspapers all over the country last March 7 when he summarily dismissed a young woman from the grand jury as an alleged Communist and ruled that Communists were ineligible for jury service.

Since that time the Judge has figured with increasing prominence as one of the bitterest and most unscrupulous red-baiters in the country, one who does not disdain dragging his judicial robes of office through the filth and stench of anti-Communist frameups in order to advance his own burning political ambitions.

His latest exploit was to use all the power and prestige of his position to get Steve Nelson, chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, held under \$100,000 bail on charges of violating the state sedition law. The two other Communist leaders involved in the case—Andrew Onda, steel organizer, and James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent, had their bail doubled to \$10,000 cash at Musmanno's insistence.

This is probably the highest bail ever asked in Pennsylvania. To bolster his demand for this preposterous sum, Judge Musmanno warned that anything less "would be fraught with danger to the security and welfare of our country." He cited as "proof" of the danger the conclusions of the infamous House Un-American Committee regarding Nelson's alleged Communist activities.

Nothing Like It In Court History

Musmanno's theatrics and stage-setting of his anti-Communist incitation are illustrated in his personally conducted persecution of the three Western Pennsylvania Communists, particularly of Steven Nelson, against whom he has been most venomous.

Retaining his office as a Common Pleas Court judge although he is the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Musmanno is brazenly violating the rules of the American Bar Association, which require a judge campaigning for an elective, non-judicial office, to resign immediately. So it is not extraordinary that he should utilize the power and prestige of his position to prosecute a private citizen like Nelson, though nothing like his action has

Pennsylvania Judge Michael A. Musmanno figures anything goes if you want to get elected Lieutenant Governor. So instead of a program, he offers up a sordid circus of anti-Communist persecutions. His actions fit the description he once condemned in writing.

ever before occurred in the annals of the courts.

In the preliminary hearings in Pittsburgh that were supposed only to decide whether the three accused should be held over for the grand jury, Judge Musmanno at one and the same time performed as the complaining witness, the prosecutor and as attorney advising the court of two of his fellow judges who had to make the decision what the law was concerning the issue involved. It was an exhibition of self-righteousness, egotism, and arrogance hardly paralleled in court annals.

I witnessed the performance at close range, being seated as a defendant at my counsel's table right across from Musmanno and his legal aids. It was evident that his actions had all been carefully planned out in advance, to have the maximum of dramatic effect,

particularly aimed at newspaper publicity.

"You Are a Damned Liar!"

His testimony consisted of a recital of his having visited the Communist Party office and bought some books and pamphlets on one occasion. The office is directly across the street—in the heart of Pittsburgh—from the Judge's chambers. The second occasion was a raid on the office engineered by the Judge personally, who was then accompanied by a squad of police and a host of newspaper reporters and photographers who had been waiting for hours for the affair to take place.

Musmanno claimed to have gone over the literature seized and read with great gusto at the hearing certain passages he had marked. He climaxed the selections

with readings from Gus Hall's report on the Communist Party's policy towards the war in Korea, denouncing the Party's stand for peace and expressing horror at its condemnation of the Truman-bipartisan war on the Korean people.

He virulently attacked Steven Nelson in particular, repeating the lies and slanders of the House Un-American Committee and the Pittsburgh Press. When he declared that Nelson had been an atomic spy, Nelson jumped up and pointing his finger at Musmanno, shouted: "You're a liar! I say, you're a damned liar!" Musmanno paled, and there was pandemonium in the courtroom.

Judge Musmanno's persistent representation of himself as fighting the Communists only because he conceives that to be his patriotic duty is wearing pretty thin.

The Pittsburgh Press, which splashes Musmanno's smears against them all over its pages, conceded in an editorial Sept. 4: "It may be true, as many have been quick to point out, that Judge Michael A. Musmanno's sudden campaign against Communists springs mainly from his ambition to be lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania." Regarding his motives, it adds that "circumstances seem to make them rather plain."

Far Cry from Sacco-Vanzetti Days

Yes, indeed, the circumstances are that Judge Michael A. Musmanno is burned up with the desire to be lieutenant governor of the state—probably as a stepping stone to a higher position still. The circumstances are that his Republican opponent has an enormous advantage in the overwhelming Republican registration on a state scale and that consequently he (Musmanno) feels the best tactic is to out-red bait the Republicans, who, in the person of Governor James Duff, their U. S. Senatorial candidate, has gone so far as to advocate the hanging of Communists.

The circumstances, furthermore, are that the Big Business interests (particularly the Mellons and Morgan-dominated U. S. Steel) which dominate Pennsylvania have everything to gain from a whipped-up anti-Communist hysteria, under cover of which, in connection with the war pressure, they will be able further to clamp down their control of the state.

The Musmanno who fought to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair is gone. In his place is a Musmanno himself "hurling the spear (of accusation) sharpened by the stones of perjury, prejudices, and merciless ambition," which he condemned so bitterly in his book on the Sacco-Vanzetti case entitled *Twelve Years After*.



Bombs with Your Toast

They're selling poison and preventive war now on the breakfast-hour radio programs. Gone are the days when Tex and Jinx or Dorothy and Dick spoke only of domestic things in between advertising sponsors with ready cash. Now it's the a-bomb that takes the main play.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

IT USED TO BE that breakfast hour programs were nothing more than a series of advertising blurbs, held together by husband-and-wife chitchat and a movie-star guest or two. Nothing too exciting, nothing too controversial to distract the listening housewife from her labors or deflect from the program's main job—sell, sell, sell.

It's different now. They're still selling, on Mutual's Dorothy and Dick show or NBC's Tex and Jinx, to name but two. But the accent isn't on coffee or soap suds the way it used to be.

They're selling breakfast hour poison now.

The multi-millionaires, politicians and generals who run our country have become a little frantic over their lack of success in selling the public on a war.

News programs, comedy programs, quiz programs—they've all been used in one degree or another, to plug hate for Russia and to get Americans ready to accept a new World War. But it hasn't been enough.

Endearing Terms And Mass Murder

That's why, these mornings, you find "Dorothy and Dick" and "Tex and Jinx" hysterically yapping of atomic war, at an hour when a lot of people are just getting the new day rolling.

Dorothy is Dorothy Kilgallen, a Hearst columnist. Her husband, "Dick," is Richard Kolmar, a third-rate radio actor who also plays the mystery show character, Boston Blackie.

"Tex" is Tex McCrary, a former Hearst editor on the Daily Mirror. Jinx is the ex-model and Hollywood actress, Jinx Falkenberg. Both sets of turtle-doves gush love and affection for their mates over the airwaves. Dorothy is "dearie" and "sweetie," and so is Dick. While Tex and Jinx never miss a chance



to self-advertise the idyllic relationship which suits them to work together.

But both programs are callous, cynical, brutal, capable of following these public endearments with shrill exhortation about atomic war which would mean the mass murder of millions.

Both programs have tried to sell the "preventive war" policy, the plan to

make America an aggressor against Russia, by asking listeners to write in and give their opinion on "dropping an a-bomb" on Russia.

Applause for A-Bomb Slaughter

The Kilgallen-Kolmar duo happily informed listeners the other day that a meeting "applauded" a speaker who demanded that America A-bomb Russia right now.

It's possible to laugh off these breakfast hour chatterers, to be sure, "Dorothy and Dick" are so greedy for a fast buck (their program, Mr. Kolmar would brag, comes from their "penthouse in little old New York") that even their most violent pitch for war is apt to be interrupted by a sales talk for one of the countless products they peddle.

The other day, for instance, Dorothy and Dick were lustily hating the "Reds" when suddenly, this dialogue ensued:

Dorothy: You know they'll do it every time?

Dick: Who will?

Now the bewildered listener might surely have thought that those "Reds" were still the topic of conversation between "dearie" and "honey." But, no. A dollar was being made.

Dorothy: Husbands. They'll bring home guests to dinner without telling their wives.

And from there-on, into a pitch for French beef with gravy went Dorothy and Dick.

From Korea To Loft's Candy

Or take Tex and Jinx. They can switch without blushing, from impassioned discussion of the merits of A-bomb slaughter to the sales appeal of Loft's Candy or Savarin Coffee.

Yes, one can laugh when Dorothy and Dick, having labored to set the world ablaze in an A-bomb catastrophe suddenly drown their listeners in gravy.

Or when Jinx, in noble tribute to MacArthur's forces in Korea, solemnly announces that her sales talk for Loft Candy will be... postponed till later in the program.

Or when Dorothy and Dick, trying to whip up the kind of hate for socialism which might get some Americans to accept the idea of an unprovoked atomic slaughter of the Russian people, tell the allegedly horrifying story of a Romanian businessman who had his "tiny little factory" taken away from him. When those stupid "Commies" couldn't run "all those machines" (the factory grew mightily in just a few seconds) those wicked Romanian "Commies" made the former owner the manager! Isn't socialism sheer hell?

Yes, it's easy to laugh at these stupid, greedy people.

But they're feeding the public a daily dose of war and hate. And they'll keep doing it until the American people tell them, their sponsors, and the radio companies where they can take their breakfast hour poison.

Antidote to Breakfast-hour Poison

The peddlers of the breakfast hour poison want Americans to believe that atomic war is inevitable, and that the destruction of the Soviet Union is essential to American security.

What they don't talk about is this: that an atomic war would be a two-way street; that it would mean death and destruction to Americans no less than to Russians; that no one can win an atomic war or that the Soviet Union six times has proposed and our government six times rejected the outlawing of atomic war.

The best antidote to breakfast hour poison would be the protests of thousands of listeners, expressing their desire for a ban on the A-bomb and for peace in the world.



American Graphic Workshop

"Darling! Have you tried these delicious chocolate-covered anti-radiation pills in the large family-sized box?"

Ted Tinsley Says...

Turn Backward, O Time!

The new fashion in science is to turn backward whenever possible, and call it an advance. The Sunday Times, for instance, gave us an example of political and social science in an article which suggested that women were much happier seventy-five years ago before they were given the right to vote. We are also accustomed to reading articles which attempt to prove that every new technical advance might make us soft and pudgy, and play hell with our moral fibre.

But it has been left to a Dr. S. W. Britton to make a major contribution to science-in-reverse. Dr. Britton has a plan whereby it may prove possible to reverse the course of evolution by getting rid of man—or working man, at any rate—and replacing him with a species of ape. Evolution can work in two directions.

As the Cleveland News reported it, "Development of a race of human-like animals capable of doing laboring work might be possible through artificial insemination of apes with human seed, a University of Virginia scientist said today."

Just as the maiden in the fairy tale dreams of the handsome prince, the modern capitalist and his house-broken scientist dream at night of this new half-ape, half-man to replace the working class. At the birth of capitalism, capital had to take the masses degraded by feudalism and give them enough education and understanding to equip them to operate machinery. Today, at the death of cap-

italism, the big problem is to deprive the working class of the knowledge it has accumulated. But this can't be done without getting rid of the working class. Enter the new "human-like animal."

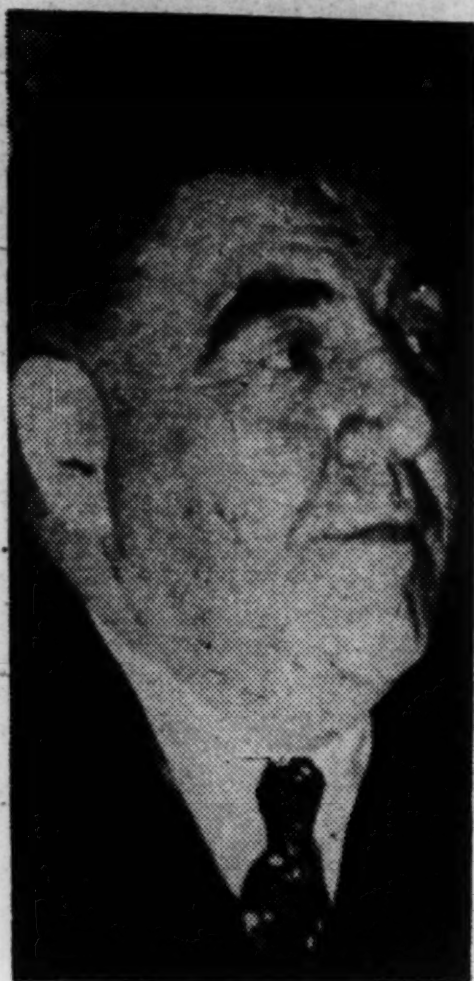
How wonderful if Dr. Britton's theory could work out! Imagine wage demands coming only in the form of a request for more banana peels! Imagine Capital being able to pocket the money now being paid out in unemployment insurance and social security! Imagine the end of all unions! Imagine being able to forego the formality, work, and expense of national elections, for given enough half-men-half-apes among the population, no one would even care if Dewey were president!

Dr. Britton's proposal is particularly interesting in view of the current propaganda that only in the western world does man have freedom and dignity, while in the east he is degraded by socialism. Under Dr. Britton's plan, capital doesn't have to touch either "freedom" or "dignity." It can just get rid of man.

Naturally, the development of the Britton half-man-half-ape will make the working class obsolete. The only problem remaining will be how to dispose of the bodies, but this is a field in which capital is becoming highly expert.

Once the working class is completely eliminated, we will have nothing but capitalists and the new half-men-half-apes. Then everybody will feel more at home. The only problem left will be how to tell them apart.





JOE RYAN

King Ryan and His Goons 'Enforce' Foreign Policy



Joe Ryan, luxury-loving lifetime president of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association takes over where the State Department's striped-pants diplomats leave off. Is this crony of underworld characters and outright fascists motivated by a new-found "patriotism" in ordering a boycott of Socialist countries?

By ART SHIELDS

THE striped pants diplomat didn't strike the final blows against trade with the teeming markets of East Europe. That job was left to the "king" of the waterfront and the associate of its gangsters—Joe Ryan of New York.

This crony of the killers, high jackers and policy slip racketeers, who prey on the longshoremen, is the new face of American foreign trade policy. He issues the decrees barring Polish hams and Russian furs from the world's biggest port.

And he does this—to the joy of the warmakers—in the name of "Labor" and of "democracy" too.

The waterfront goons and gangsters, who enforce the "king's" foreign policy decrees, must laugh as they see "Labor" and Ryan coupled together. The thought of their chief, who eats 20 dollar steak dinners at Cavanaugh's on W. 23 St., having anything in common with the hungry longshoremen, must seem very funny indeed. And as for "democracy," they remember how they "elected" Ryan president of the longshore union for "life" at a salary of \$20,000 a year—and expenses—at that handpicked convention at the Hotel Commodore in 1943.

Shipowners Back Him

This "Labor" spokesman of imperialist foreign policy, has been working with racketeers since he came on the "front" long ago.

With the help of these racketeers Ryan climbed into power. He put many of the gangsters on his union payroll, in spite of their long criminal records, and he used them to terrorize longshoremen. He appeared as a character witness for them in courts and he had his picture taken with them on festive occasions. And he allowed their racketeering operations to go unchecked. These racketeering operations involve many millions of dollars in cargo thefts, shake downs of truck companies, usurious loans to workers, policy slips (numbers racket) collections on the piers and so forth.

But the shipowners and the government backed him in spite of the cargo thieving, because Ryan broke strikes.

Ryan got his start on the "front" as the protege of the well-known gambler and kidnapper, "Big Dick" Butler, who headed the New York District Council of the longshoremen a generation ago.

"Big Dick" tells the story in his color-

ful autobiography, Dock Walloper.

"He (Ryan) broke in under me in 1913," said Butler, "and if he hasn't forgotten the tricks I taught him he ought to get along."

Ryan must have marveled at the many activities of his teacher. Butler kidnapped the millionaire killer, Harry Thaw, from the Matewan home for the criminally insane for a fancy price. He was the political fixer for gamblers on Broadway as well as on the "front." And he organized a private detective agency on the docks—for the purpose of getting gun permits for his "boys."

Ryan Turns On 'Big Dick'

Ryan was one of Butler's favorite "boys."

Butler tells how he took Ryan with him to the longshoremen's convention in Buffalo in 1917 in a private car that was paid for by the big gamblers of New York.

Butler was running for the union's in-

ternational presidency, with delegate Ryan's backing that year.

"All the big gamblers up and down Broadway contributed to my campaign fund," reported Butler.

His financial angels, he said, were Arnold Rothstein, Frank McDougall, Lou Bell, Lew Ludlum, Maxey Blumenthal, Frank Davis, Billy Considine, among others.

"Rothstein gave me \$1,500, and the others gave \$500 to \$1,000 each," continued Butler. "The gamblers were grateful because I protected them during the [Mayor] Gaynor regime."

But Ryan ran out on his patron soon after. The biggest shipowners were backing Butler's rival, international president T. V. O'Connor. Butler sorrowfully noted that Ryan opposed him at the union's next convention. And Butler was forced off the "front."

Learned from His Mentor

Ryan was cashing in on the "tricks" taught by his teacher as he began harvesting the fruits of his victory. But the pupil was also avoiding his teacher's greatest racketeering mistake. Butler had neglected his waterfront base, for the gambling palaces of Broadway. Ryan, on the other hand, concentrated on the waterfront, with its infinite possibilities. And since Ryan became international president in 1927 the waterfront rackets have blossomed as never before.

The toughest gangster "mobs" of New York have flocked to "King" Ryan's domain since he was crowned.

One remembers John Dunn, one of Ryan's criminal friends, who was executed for murder last year after chumming with the waterfront "King" so long. Dunn ruled the piers below 14 St. and reaped the waterfront rackets many

years before he went to the chair on July 7, 1949, with Ryan's lieutenant, Andrew Sheridan, a longshore union organizer. You will find Dunn's picture, with Ryan's in the New York Sun of December, 1949. They were chumming together at the Teddy Gleason Association's banquet in 1939, when the photo was taken.

Blood on the Waterfront

One notes other well-known gangsters sitting cheek by jowl with America's present foreign policy spokesman in this and other such pictures.

And one could name many other Ryan friends, with long criminal records, who harvested the waterfront rackets with the protection of the "King's" union credentials.

Lots of blood has been spilt on the "front" since Ryan took over. The New York Sun estimated recently that at least 20 persons were slain in dock battles in 10 years. Many were gangsters close to Ryan.

But some were militant union men who fought the speed-up and racketeering of the shipowner and Ryan. Among these victims was the magnificent Pete Panto of Brooklyn, who organized more than 1,000 rank and file longshoremen for better conditions—against Ryan—in 1939. . . . Panto's bullet-riddled body was found in a lime pit in New Jersey two years later.

District Attorney William O'Dwyer of Brooklyn (later Mayor and Ambassador to Mexico) admitted that the evidence pointed to Murder, Inc., killers on the waterfront. But O'Dwyer did nothing about it.

Dockers Revolt

To the credit of the longshoremen they have continually rebelled against their shameful dictator. They chased this strikebreaker out of New Jersey in the 1919 strike, when they were winning a 20 per cent raise. They drove him off the West Coast in 1934 under the leadership of Harry Bridges. They tore off his pants with the help of the seamen, when he came to Baltimore on a strike-breaking junket in 1936. They won great mass strikes in defiance of Ryan in 1945 and 1948.

And the magnificent Negro longshore local in Brooklyn (No. 968) picketed Ryan's headquarters on 14 St. for three months last year in a militant demand for jobs. Ryan had been barring Negroes from work. Cops and goons smashed the picket lines eventually, but the Negroes saved their local union which Ryan tried to liquidate.

Ryan has worked closely with fascists on various occasions. Thus he spoke against "Communism" at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 29, 1939, under the chairmanship of Merwin K. Hart, the millionaire anti-Semite, and supporter of international fascism, who frankly says he is opposed to "democracy."

Ryan would have been right at home in Hitler's labor front. . . . Yet this man is allowed to issue foreign trade policy decrees and to enforce them with his goons.

This not only disgraces every American. It brings home the danger of fascism as well.



A SHAPE-UP OF LONGSHOREMEN ON THE WATERFRONT

World of Labor

Bids Aren't High For The Misleader of Labor

By George Morris

HOW USEFUL ARE the services of the reactionary labor leader? How appreciative are the powers that be of what he does for them? Those questions have become very important and will loom larger in the coming days.

The business of misleading, diverting and confusing the workers, short-circuiting their struggles, limiting their objectives, keeping them content with capitalism and fingering the honest and most dynamic people in their ranks for persecution, is a tremendous enterprise. The capitalist system depends much upon the artfulness of most union officers over the 15,000,000 organized workers. There is no doubt that the shower of praise for many labor leaders on Labor Day from employers or their political servants, is well earned.

Nevertheless, signs indicate that the real rulers of America aren't bidding very high for the services of the Greens, Murrys, Reuthers and Dubinskys. They are regarded as useful but not to be trusted.

THIS IS WELL BORNE OUT by the attitude of the Truman administration. With all the raving



about the "partnership" in the Korea war, we have yet to see labor leaders named for anything much more significant than butler service for government officials. Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin's Labor Day statement that labor and capital will "share equally" in the management of the wartime program is a colossal falsehood.

The attitude to the top-drawer labor skates is also indicated by their own pleas and cries. Almost every Labor Day statement issued by labor officials was a plea to employers and government leaders to recognize the usefulness of labor's officialdom against "Communism," and their ability to keep the workers in line. The labor leaders outshouted the worst reactionaries in the effort to build up a great red scare in the world. They did so not because they are really worried about it, but because they must fall back upon that stuff as salestalk for their services.

Typical of that line is last week's CIO News column by its editor, Allan L. Swim. For the thousandth time he pleads with the bosses of America to depend on "labor people" to put over their program abroad. He says "few members of our diplomatic corps can 'talk shop' with the worker groups being wooed by the Commies." He pleads that in the "ideological war" American capitalism is a "poor second to Russia" and that it is high time the State Department named people who are "capable of speaking the language the workers of the world can understand."

The AFL's leaders, especially Green and Dubinsky, have pleaded similarly for "labor diplomats." But all they got in the three years since the Mar-

shall Plan was projected, were appointments as ECA "labor advisers" in the business of splitting, disrupting and buying off unions or union-leaders abroad to suit the needs of "Western diplomacy." It is like being assigned the job of building up a company union.

THE LABOR LEADERS must have been especially shocked by the passage of the McCarran-Kilgore thought-control program and by so large a majority, with the "friends of labor" for it.

Almost the entire officialdom of American labor has expressed itself against the bill. The line has been that by turning America into a police-state, its rulers make it very difficult for labor leaders to tell the world that the United States is the fountain of world democracy. To put it more plainly, they meant if the rulers resort to open fascist methods they can't have much use for the Greens and Murrys as expert decorators to make reactionary rule look "democratic."

But it seems that those who don't value or trust our top labor skates very much, have the upper hand. They want to do things the way Mussolini and Hitler did when they kicked away similar pleas and offers of service of the Social Democratic leaders of their respective lands.

This contempt from the ruling class is bound to develop into a crisis among its gentlemen of the court in labor ranks. It will undoubtedly lead some of them to bend still lower to please the rulers. But it is also likely to awaken some self-respect in others who can see that they are only being used for what they are worth—AND NO MORE!

China's Army Turns to Production

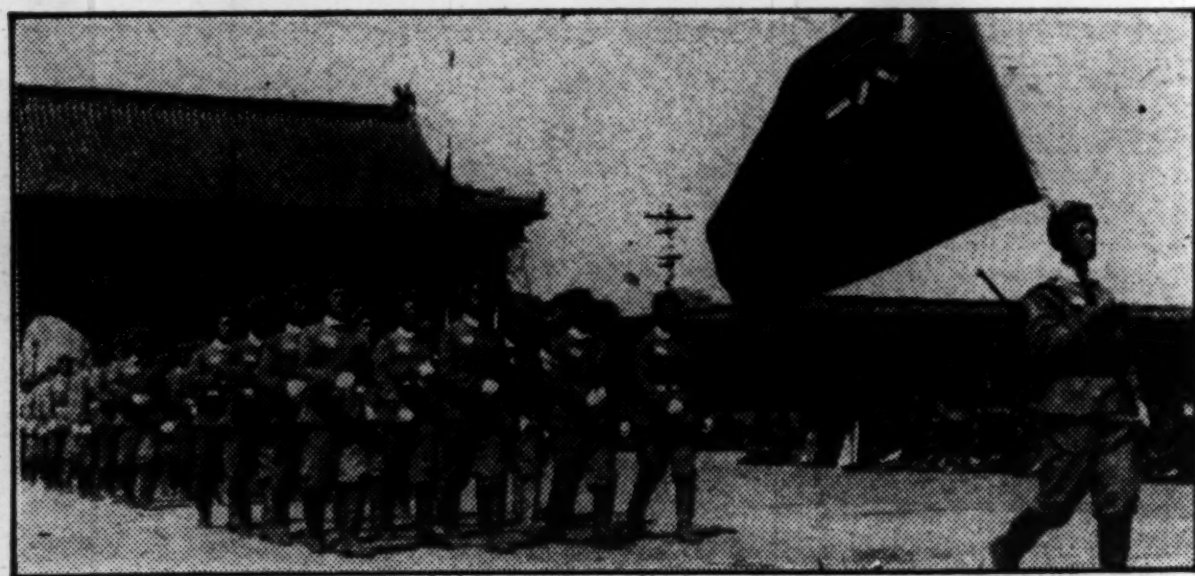
AT the end of 1949, the Chinese People's Liberation Army launched a production campaign that is unprecedented in scope and character. Initiated by Mao Tse-tung, it aimed to reduce the people's tax burdens and raise the army's living standards.

Land reclamation, water conservation and irrigation, and transport reconstruction are part of an enormous program which includes the construction of arms factories, fisheries, paper mills, agricultural machine shops, and painting works.

In its productive activities, the army is prohibited from engaging in commercial transactions or undermining in any way the interests of civilian production. Produce not needed to supply the army's own needs will not be sold on the open market, but only to state trading corporations.

Deserts and great tracts of wasteland, abandoned during twelve years of war and hardships, are being gradually webbed with irrigation works and broken to plough. Even the courses of rivers are being altered and mountainsides are turning green with newly planted forests. This year, the army units in the Northwest alone have opened up nearly 250,000 acres of land. In Sinking Province they repaired and built canals to take water to some 175,000 acres of land.

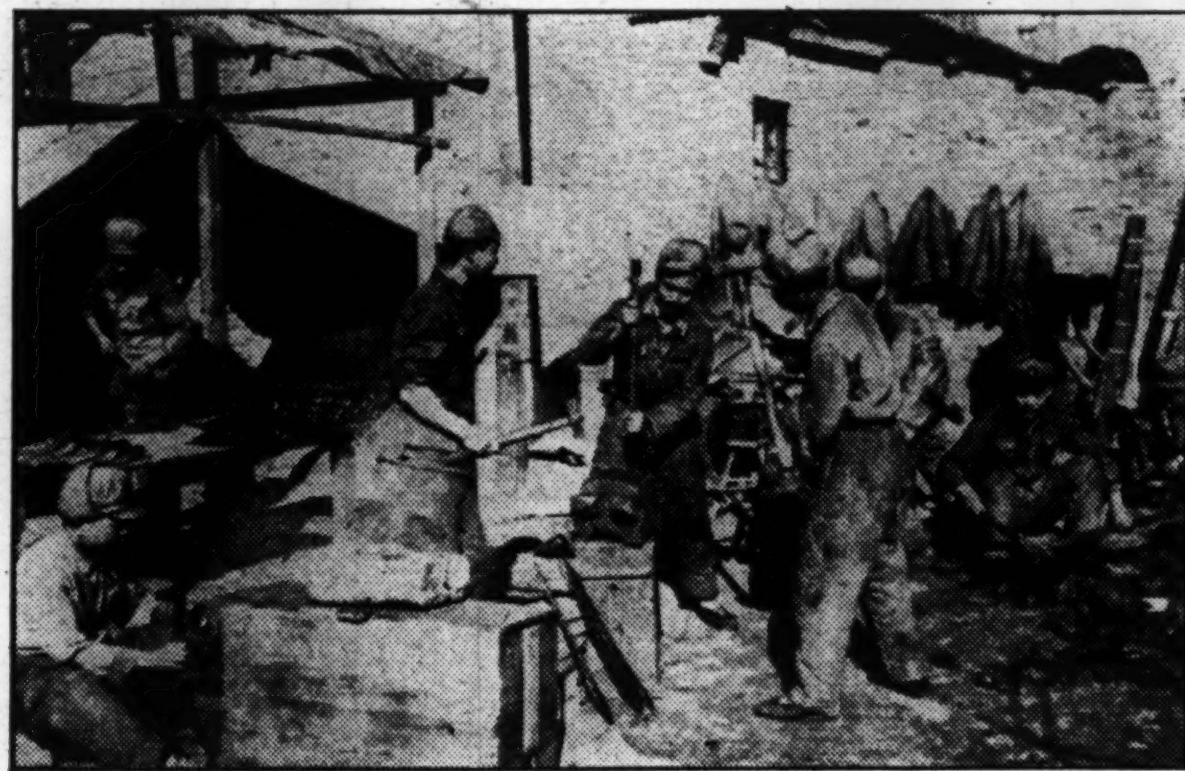
At present, only rear area units are assigned to these tasks, in addition to military training and cultural study. After the liberation of Taiwan (Formosa) and Tibet, even more of the army's five million men can join the assault on the production front, which will greatly strengthen the national economy.



Tank drivers (above) march past Tien An Men, Peking, in a military parade; and (below) tank units in a military review.



A team of the North China Liberation Army sets out for the fields.



Ploughshares and tools are fashioned by the men themselves.



Building a sandbag dam on the West River in Hopei for a new irrigation system.

How France Freed the '18'

PARIS.
JUST before noon on Saturday, Aug. 26, an immense crowd, gathered before the Fort Montluc prison in Lyon, France, burst into cheers. People who had never been known to embrace anyone threw their arms around whoever happened to be standing near. A triumphant Marseillaise rose to the skies. Tram-conductors, as their cars passed by the fort, got down to hear the news:

"All 18 are acquitted!"
They rushed back to tell their passengers. Locomotives on the railway line that went alongside the prison slowed down and their engineers leaned out. Then they went off, their whistles shrieking in joy.

The story begins last March, when a crowd at Roanne demonstrated against the departure of a train carrying weapons for the war in Viet Nam. The police attacked the demonstrators, and a number of them were arrested and jailed to await a military trial under the repressive laws recently enacted against French defenders of peace.

One of the demonstrators was Jeanne Pitaval, Roanne secretary of the Union of French Women and member of the UFW's National Council. As a member of the Resistance since 1940, Jeanne had brought supplies and messages to the Maquis in the Alps, while her husband, a railwayman, took part in the Battle of the Railways.

Not Her

First 'Offense'

This was not Jeanne's first "offense." Knowing the meaning of war and foreign occupation, she had vowed to fight for the right of all people to peace and independence. That is why she had been arrested twice before for acting against the "dirty war" of the French government against the people of Viet Nam. Only a few months before, she had been tried and fined for distributing leaflets to arsenal workers urging them to make tractors for peace instead of tanks for war—in which she was supported by the peasants of the surrounding countryside.

The trial of the 18 at Lyon was a very important step in the attempt of the French government to suppress opposition to the unpopular war in Viet Nam. Holding it before a military court under pressure of the government, was supposed to assure a "guilty" verdict. Moving it away from Roanne was supposed to isolate the defendants from their supporters. (Ironically, they were imprisoned and tried in the same Fort Montluc where some of them had already

The prosecutor demanded the maximum penalties for the 18 who had been arrested for demonstrating against the transport of arms for the "dirty war" in Viet Nam. But the people of France proved more powerful than the police and the prosecutor.



American Graphic Workshop

majority sympathized with the defendants: When Abbe Boulier, the well-beloved Catholic leader, arrived at Lyon, his taxi-driver thanked him for coming to testify for the defendants.

One hour after the government prosecutor made his opening speech, demanding 5 years solitary confinement for most of the defendants, 25 telegrams arrived in protest.

Rail Men

Stop Work

During the trial, which lasted five days, the people's actions came to climax. Railway workers, some of whose fellows were among the 18, stopped work for several hours, and let it be known that there would be more serious strikes if the defendants were condemned. Going by the Fort, where the trial was held, and throughout the region, their whistles blasted their warning.

There were unanimous stoppages among the tram workers of Lyon, the 12,000 metal workers of the region, and 3,000 construction workers building a nearby dam. Textile workers in several factories and towns demonstrated similarly.

The voice of war-weary France and of the world came into the courtroom, the voices of hundreds of millions of determined men and women. Abbe Boulier as witness for the defense, spoke for the masses of Catholics who hate war: Alain le Leap for the 78,000,000 members of the World Federation of Trade Unions. . . .

All France

Is Stirred

To the spectators, all that was best and noblest in the human race seemed summed up in the words of Mari-Claude Vaillant-Couturier, secretary-general of the Women's International Democratic Federation.

"I entirely approve of the actions of the defendants, and if I had been in their place I would have done as they did. I had the happiness to come out alive from the camps of death. For many months I was in solitary confinement, and for years I suffered the horrors of Auschwitz and Ravensbruck, without knowing whether I would ever see my son again. But if I had to do it all over again, if it meant my life to save him and all the children of France and of the world from the horrors of an atomic war, I would not hesitate one instant.

"It is for this the accused demonstrated.

"If you condemn them you will have to condemn all the mothers who fight for the lives of their children. You will have to put all of France in prison."

This is why Abbe Pierre Salomai, who had refused in the beginning to testify for the defense, proved the truth of the words of the Resistance song quoted by the defense attorney: "Friends, should you fall, another will come from the shadows to take your place." After sitting through the trial, hearing the heavy penalties demanded by the Prosecutor, he declared: "If the least judgment is passed against one of these defendants, I myself will write and personally type a leaflet, and take the lead in all demonstrations in their favor."

And this is why Jeanne Pitaval and her fellow fighters for peace, were acquitted.



THE WORKER

it's the Bunk

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Still Doesn't Make Sense

THE COMMONWEAL: "The United States should announce to the world that what we are determined to oppose is not so much Communism as imperialism," the Catholic weekly says. "Support of Bao Dai, for instance," it adds triumphantly, "would then make sense as an opposition to the greater imperialism." BUNK. The Commonwealth, like the other supporters of the cold war, wants Wall Street to shift propaganda emphasis from attacks on "communism" to attacks on Soviet "imperialism" because the colonial masses have clearly not been deterred by redbaiting from seeking their liberation. Even the New York Times admits of the Viet-Nam regime of Bao Dai: "Without the French army to defend its territory, this regime would probably collapse." So when the Commonwealth describes as the "greater imperialism" the Soviet Union which recognizes the people's government of Ho Chi-Minh, while our own government sends arms to the French colonial oppressors, the Commonwealth talks BUNK.

So Nazism Was 'Anti-Capitalistic'?

HENRY HAZLITT: "The Communists once explained Nazism as the last desperate stand of 'capitalist conservatism,'" the Newsweek editor declares. "But it is impossible to swallow this explanation of a movement that proudly called itself National Socialism and was vehemently anti-banker . . . and anti-capitalistic in its tirades and decrees." BUNK. H. Stuart Hughes, Harvard history professor, former State Department division chief and grandson of the late Chief Justice Hughes, writes: "No coherent interpretation of fascism has been offered that is not at least partly Marxist." The record confirms the Marxist interpretation of Nazism as a movement financed by Big Business, shows Big Business continued to rule—and profit—under Hitler, and rules again in Anglo-American-dominated West Germany, once more a haven for fascism.

served time for resistance to the Nazis.)
How did this come about?

It came about because of overwhelming public protest.

The Presiding Judge himself said on the opening day of the trial that he had received "tens of thousands" of protests from all over the country — and that evidently "the accused had the support of an important part of the French public."

Fifty thousand signatures were collected in the Rhone department (where the trial took place) by the Union of French Women alone. Additional signatures were collected by other organizations. Motions were voted by houses. Delegates came from distant villages of France with motions. Young people came from the great meeting of French and Italian youth at Nice to bring greetings and presents to the prisoners. The prisoner's families visited the National Assembly and the President of the Republic in Paris to demand an end to the government's war policies.

Support From

All Groups

Many letters and presents, fruit, etc. were sent to the prisoners. A Catholic woman sent a treasured prayer-book to Jeanne Pitaval. Meetings and demonstrations were numerous: handbills and posters covered the whole region. The government employed social workers of Lyon, a conservative group, supported the 18, because, as they pointed out, under the war-budget, the social services which they were supposed to administer were practically disappearing.

By the time the trial opened, all Lyon know about it, and the great

A Film Festival for Peace, for a New Man

By David Platt

(Third of a Series on the Czechoslovak Film Festival)

AMONG the finest films shown at the Czechoslovak Film Festival which I attended last month were the four films from the People's Republic of China —

Chou, Daughters of China, Life of a Peking Policeman (not to be confused with the Hollywood cop stereotype) and City that Returned to Light. The New China

films had a fire and a passion that reminded me of the very earliest Soviet films. They had both terrific technique and terrific realism. The technique was a development of the Chinese revolutionary agitprop theatre which has a history dating back to the beginnings of the Communist Party of China. Most of the directors, actors and technicians came to the cinema from the agitprop theatre. The realism was a reflection of the Chinese people's epic struggle for liberation, a reflection of their indescribable hardships and extraordinary courage and heroism in fighting a brutal enemy.

THE NEW CHINA films were made to be understood by the most backward peasant. The

plots were uncomplicated, with all unessentials eliminated from the story line and without patronizing the workers or speaking down to them. At the same time they made excellent use of the camera, were full of action and were beautifully acted by some of the most wonderful people I have ever seen on the screen. The marvelous simplicity of these films made it possible for the delegates to grasp the essential meaning of their message without understanding the titles. Daughters of China, particularly, which dealt with the heroic contributions of the Chinese proletarian women (and what magnificent women!) in the liberation war, made a profound impression on all the delegates. I would go so far as to say that this deeply moving and wise film ranks with the great people's classics of all time.

THE CHINESE DELEGATES were very modest about their offerings. They felt their work was weak in technique. They asked the delegates to criticize their films without reservation because this was the only way they could learn how to improve them. They were altogether too modest for the kind of work they brought to the festival. Remember—these were among the first full-length films produced in New China, whose film industry is barely three years old. One wonders what this great country will be turn-

ing out a year from now. A new group of films that will really startle the world, no doubt.

I HAD several talks with the scenarist Yu Ming who wrote Chou, during the course of which he spoke eloquently of the enormous debt that all Chinese film workers owed to the Soviet film.

This feeling about Soviet films was shared by all the delegates from all the countries—east and west. Time and again at the film conferences the delegates from the People's Democracies spoke of their warm admiration and respect for the great contributions of Soviet film art to the cause of peace, spoke of their enormous indebtedness to the Soviet film people who had helped them establish their national film industry, spoke of their own films which were modelled after the Soviet films—that new type of film which was born in 1919 when Lenin signed the decree nationalizing film production in the Soviet Union.

WHAT THE WESTERN delegates felt about Soviet films was beautifully summed up by the Italian delegate Viazzi. The entire substance of his speech was that the exhibition and circulation of Soviet films was for Italian progressive film workers THE most important problem. And he gave several reasons for this.

First, because the Soviet film

in the capitalist countries is the best and most powerful ally of progressive cinematography. They are an example of "quality achieved," he said, and have influenced such progressive film makers as DeSica, whose Bicycle Thief owes much to Soviet film.

Secondly, Soviet films speak strongly and concretely of the land of socialism. These films are therefore a powerful instrument of agitation and political education for the broad mass of the Italian people.

Thirdly, Soviet films expose and destroy the harmful influence of the reactionary Hollywood movie. "The constant presentation of Hollywood films, containing their poison, slowly penetrates the minds of people and destroys them. But when we show the Italian workers Soviet films, they start to react and to recognize where lies truth and where falsehood."

It is for these reasons, said Viazzi, that the Italian workers, peasants and avant-garde intellectuals deeply love the Soviet film. "That is the message that I have been entrusted to deliver to this festival," he concluded, amidst an ovation that lasted several minutes.

WELL, the new Soviet films that I saw at the festival were very fine indeed. I saw Kuban Cossacks, a magnificent musical comedy in color about life on a collective farm, and Pudovkin's newest film Zhukovsky, story of the father of Russian aviation.

I was particularly impressed with Conspiracy of the Doomed, directed by Kalatozov whom I had met in Hollywood during the war. This brilliantly acted and directed film told of the violent struggles which developed between the progressive forces and the reactionaries—domestic and foreign—in the eastern countries which attained democratic power with the aid of the Red Army. My Czech friends informed me it described very accurately the great political battles which took place in Czechoslovakia in the spring of 1948, culminating in the consolidation of workingclass power under the leadership of President Gottwald and the Communist Party.

The film showed that Wall Street agents were behind the plot to penetrate the People's Democracy with the Marshall Plan as a means of getting control of the country and restoring capitalist rule. It showed how this plot, which had the support of the Yugoslav Minister and a Cardinal of the Catholic Church was exposed and smashed. This was a new theme and an extremely important one for Soviet films, to say nothing of its great value to the People's Democracies. When I was in Karlovy Vary, I learned that capitalist newspapermen were already denouncing it as anti-American. This is nonsense. The film is not anti-American, but anti-imperialist, anti-Wall Street, anti-war. It is such a powerful film against the war-makers that it will probably be denied entrance into the United States which is unfortunate because if this film could be seen by the American people they would, I think, get a clearer idea as to why the Marshall Plan is so profoundly hated throughout eastern and western Europe.

The Soviet films were unquestionably the most mature, the most penetrating, the most satisfying and made the richest contribution to the festival and this was recognized by virtually all the delegates.

Peace Film

Joris Ivens, one of the world's greatest film makers, has undertaken to produce a new film on the world peace campaign. The famous Dutch director, producer of "The First Years," outstanding documentary of the People's Democracies, is asking peace organizations in all countries to assist in the project which he expects should be ready by early 1951.

In the current issue of the World Peace Congress journal, Ivens writes:

"So far, the film hasn't given us the powerful help we should ask of it. That is why I should like to cooperate with all progressive film-makers to place on record this fight for peace in all its strength, its scope, its spontaneity and unity. Such a film would portray the various national forms of this struggle, the different ways in which each people tackle it emphasizing at the same time, the bonds, the universality of the movement."

Ivens appealed to all progressive film groups to contribute their bit to the collective creation of a "great fresco" to illustrate the people's fight for peace. "If all this material is brought to the World Congress, then by the new year we will have the big film ready, at the disposal of the various national committees, for showings at meetings in every town and village. People everywhere will get to know the faces of many of the best-known and best-loved fighters for peace—Joliot-Curie, Mme. Cotton, Paul Robeson and many others."



I'm sorry I didn't write sooner, but I'm awfully busy with school.

About that duck story: Jussie came home with ALL THREE of the sawmill man's ducks. He has them in a little cage he once made for some baby chicks. Every day we hear them honking. (By the way, Jussie lives right next door to me.)

He told me that that mean grandfather duck is going to be roasted for this year's Thanksgiving dinner. It serves him right.

Love,
LIDGIE,
Author of "Jussie Fell in Love with a Duck."

Don't forget to send in your Filler-Inners. What are your three dearest wishes? Send to: JUST FOR US, 8th floor, 35 E. 12th St., New York City.



SCRAMBLED MONTHS

1. YAM
2. GUASTU
3. CHARM
4. ARJUNAY
5. EMBERDEC
6. LUJY
7. BERFURAY
8. RIPLA
9. BEMPTTEERS
10. BOOCTER
11. NUJE
12. ROMBNEVE

The Biggest Elephant



BY ANNETTE BEECH

One day in a forest, far away, An elephant to his friends did say, "I'm biggest and strongest and wisest of all."

There's no one as wide and no one as tall,

So all of the elephants must obey And do every single thing I say. They held a meeting, but no one knew Just what on earth they ought to do. Some thought he was right, they should do as he said.

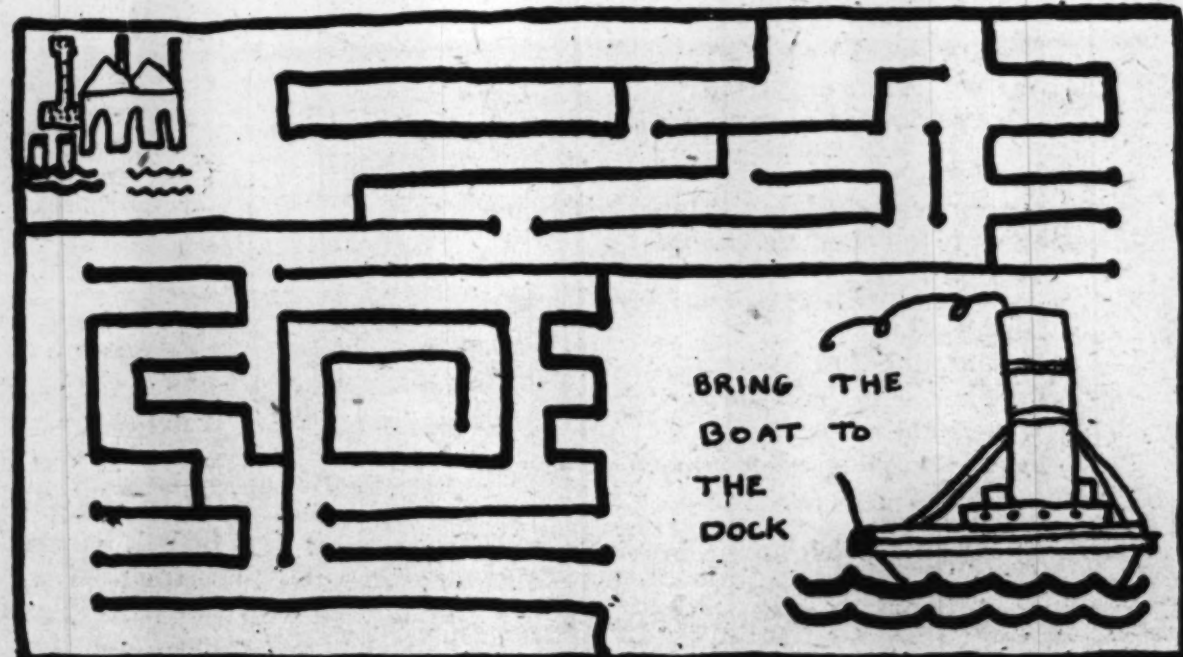
But one young elephant shook his head. He said, "My grandpa's wise and old And his advice is good as gold."

Let's listen to what he has to say And then decide if we'll obey. They all agreed and grandpa came, Quite old and grey, and very lame. He laughed at the story until he was

weak, And then he quit laughing and started to speak.

"What makes him better than you or me? He's got two eyes and a trunk I see He's got a tail and four legs, too. What makes him better than me or you? We all must sleep and we all must eat, We all must wash our ears and feet. We all are elephants, big or small, And together should say what is best for all."

Each one agreed, and nodded his head. They did just what the old one said. They chased the bad elephant far away, And they live in peace until this day.





Half the World

by Claudia Jones

"A RED APPLE FOR TEACHER"—in by-gone days was a favorite way of kids to show appreciation for a beloved instructor. But besides being suspect, because of its color, red apples can be bought more cheaply abroad than at home today. Under the guise of "subsidizing" overseas markets, the Department of Agriculture recently announced that it would pay big producers a subsidy equal to 50 percent of the domestic price of shipping on those fruits sold abroad. This means, of course, wholesale dumping of apples on the Marshall Plan controlled economies of Western Europe. It is significant that while there is an Administration subsidy for monopolies, there is no counterpart in subsidies for impoverished families who can't pay high prices on milk, meat, vegetables and other wholesale groceries.



In fact, as shown in the recent tweedledum-tweedledee State Conventions, there were new efforts to sell short the American consumer. Republicans demagogically called for "economic controls" while Democrats called for "maintaining economic controls." Nowhere do their platforms show their combined responsibility in killing price controls.

As every working class and Negro housewife knows, there are no price controls today. What is more, a full shopping bag is practically beyond reach. This is because husbands' pay checks are shrinking, and slight wage increases, won as a result of the recent strike wave, which scared the bi-partisans stiff, have been accompanied by big business increases of food and other consumer items.

MILK PRICES, FOR EXAMPLE, have been raised one and a half cents a quart by the powerful Sheffield-Borden milk monopolies. This represents the third increase in the price of milk in recent times. With the now unreachable cost of milk which will affect the health of millions of workers kids, is the raise on other food products. The Dun-Bradstreet wholesale food price index for the week of August 30th showed a 12 1/2 percent increase since U. S. intervention in Korea began 12 weeks ago.

Red meat, for example, is reported to be plentiful this fall. But that does not mean it is available for families of basic workers who need protein in their diet to exist on their present wages. For prices will remain high because of the profiteering of the meat trusts operating on the basis of "charging all the traffic will bear."

IT SHOULD BE mentioned also that a big ideological campaign is on in Women's magazines to place the blame for high prices on the "inefficiency" of women's ability to plan. Working women, mind you, who have to pinch and scrape to make ends meet!

It all adds up to a carefully planned "soak the consumer" plan. But consumers are not taking it lying down. They are supporting the program of the Tenants' Council proposals for a "real price roll-back below June 15th levels." It is for this reason, such support went to the New York Tenant and Welfare Consumer Council's recent delegation to Washington on September 18th to see Congress.

These and other actions should be upped. Local delegations should visit community offices of milk and meat companies to protest the projected increase. American women have on more than one occasion used their collective boycott to force prices down and to leave the profiteers to hoard their spoils "kettles of fish." Let Woman Today hear from women everywhere on how by their actions on high prices they can give leadership on this issue.

Heroines of Peace: The People Put Their Names Down

By BETTY WILLETT

LOS ANGELES

Who is a Heroine of Peace? Those women who secure over 500 signatures to the Stockholm Appeal shall be known as Heroines of Peace according to the plan for collecting signatures in the United States.

Thus far our Los Angeles roster of honor reads as follows: Jackie Clack, 2,700; Anna Deutsch, 1,400; Helen Saperstein, 1,000; Henrietta Moody, 700; Marie Bowden, 500; Bernice Henry, 500; Nell Higman, 500; Lillian Moore, 500; Mrs. Robinson (Watts) 500. It is worthy of note that six out of the nine are Negro women.

Heroines of Peace can be an inspiration and an organizing force to thousands of American women.

In South Bay a group of seven women, headed by a Heroine of Peace, has formed themselves into a Correspondence Peace Committee. The women write to President Truman the United Nations and the local press.

When the South Bay Breeze came forth with an editorial called "Reds' Phony Peace Ap-

peal," the women formed a delegation which called upon the editor in person.

A group of women friends of Mrs. Gertrude Betts are sending snapshots of their children and

grandchildren to President Truman, saying: "These are my most priceless possessions. I expect you to keep them safe by saving the peace."

This idea of sending thou-

'I Can Hardly Wait'

By ANN RIVINGTON

"I can hardly wait," she said, "Till we get freedom."

Home from the meeting,
She sat in the big chair;
Her eyes smiled at the baby in her arms.

Leaflets,
Carefully stacked on the table beside her,
Would tell her neighbors
The good news.

Her hand,
Unbuttoning her blouse,
Cradling dark baby head,
Was calloused
From scrubbing other women's floors.

Little mouth
Clung to her rich brown breast
As tree-roots cling to the earth
While their leaves dance high in tomorrow.

"Son, little son," she said,
"I can hardly wait
Till we get freedom."

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

Meet Geneva Smith-- Struggle Is Her Brother

By WILLIAM ALLEN

DETROIT.

If one's sensitivity has been dulled to the actual hourly oppression of women under capitalism, one should get to know a Negro woman leader like Mrs. Geneva Smith of our town.

The brutal facts of this woman's early life are almost incredible. When Mrs. Smith was six months old, her mother died. At the age of five this tiny girl became a worker. While her father toiled in a factory, she took care of an invalid woman. She had to do the shopping, care for the woman's several dogs, make clothes for the dolls the women kept for a baby. At six she went to school, but kept on working till she was twelve, when her father died.

Then, alone in Pontiac, Mich.,

young Geneva got married to a worker twenty years older than herself. Pontiac, at the time, was the home of the Michigan Ku Klux Klan, where brutal beatings and jail were the lot of Negroes found after dark on the streets outside of their ghetto.

Mrs. Smith came to understand the sufferings of the auto workers, who came home exhausted each day from the plants of General Motors and waited each week for their miserable pay. In her own life, she saw the triple oppression of Negro women—as Negroes, as women and as workers. The only employment open to her was in someone else's kitchen or in a laundry.

There followed years of drudgery, working from early morning to late night for \$3 a

week, coming home to keep her own rented rooms going, to raise her young

Mrs. Smith knew little of unions. In Pontiac, many were afraid to so much as talk about organization. She worked in a laundry for 11 cents an hour. The work was hard, the foreman a slavedriver. The hours were 12 a day. The years burned one thought into her mind: "The people must get together." So she began organizing the laundry workers. Three times, she was fired. Three times she got back, and continued talking union.

So it went, year after year, always trying to get the people together.

Finally, after the Second World War, Geneva was married a second time to J. K. Smith, one of the best known community leaders of our city.

At that time, thousands of Detroiters, Negro and white, faced eviction and rent increases—great demand was abroad for low-cost public housing.

Geneva Smith's years of working to build organization among the people came into valuable play. Both she and her husband plunged into the work. A Downtown Tenants' Council began to grow. In one year, some 300 evictions were halted. Hundreds of court cases against tenants were stopped. Landlords on Detroit's Lower East Side came to know Mrs. Geneva Smith, leader of the Tenants' Council.

Then came the campaign to submit the police-registration Calahan Act to a referendum. Once again, this people's leader walked the streets, rang doorbells, got several thousand signatures. She would enter a street car and start a petition going on each side, then go to the other end of the car and pick them both up.

Thus passed three years of work. When co-workers sought to have her rest, she always replied, "How long do you think my people want to live as they do?"

Early this summer, Geneva Smith went to Chicago, to the Trade Union Conference on jobs for Negro workers, to discuss the special oppression of Negro women as domestic workers, from which she herself had suffered. She pointed out the need for fighting against the ban on hiring Negro women by the automobile companies.

Daily, Geneva Smith carries with her a new petition. Now it is the Stockholm Peace Pledge, for branding as a war criminal the first nation to use the atom bomb. She is filling them.

The children on Division Street, near Hastings, know Geneva Smith. She takes them out of the death-dealing ghetto on picnics, away from the brutal nightsticks of the police. Always she tells them they must "get together."

It is women of such calibre as Mrs. Geneva Smith who are cracking the old prison walls of oppression that women have been surrounded with by an exploiting class.

This woman leader's whole life, her work, her sacrifices, give substance to the ringing declaration we have heard her repeat again and again: "Struggle is our brother—without that we cannot win."



MRS. GENEVA SMITH

The Worker

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Next Steps in People's Fight Against Police-State Legislation

—See Monday's Daily Worker

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26

September 24, 1950

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

POLICE-STATE BILL:

- *Truman Issues Feeble Veto*
- *Strong Opposition in Senate*
- *House Re-Passes Bill*

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The House of Representatives voted to override a feeble Truman veto of the pro-fascist McCarran bill, but a dramatic last-minute filibuster threatened to stall the vote on the veto in the Senate as The Worker went to press Friday evening. The filibuster threat was initiated by Sen. William Langer, North Dakota Republican. There was indication

that he would be joined by others. Besides Langer, Sens. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn), James E. Murray (D-Mont), Frank Graham (D-NC), Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn), Herbert Lehman (D-NY) and Paul Douglas (D-Ill) either had already taken the floor in opposition to the measure or announced their intention of doing so.

The filibuster would have to continue at least until Saturday midnight, which the Senate had earlier set as time for adjournment. Sen. Pat McCarran, sponsor of the police-state bill and champion of General Franco, was busily figuring ways to beat the adjournment deadline, along with other pro-fascist reactionaries among his colleagues.

Scores of wires were being sent last night from all over the country encouraging Langer and other foes of the measure to continue their bitter-end battle to prevent its passage.

The vote in the House was 286 to 48. Representatives ran through the vote without permitting any debate on the message. Even before it was read by the bill clerk, there were shouts of "vote, vote" coming from scores of congressmen scattered around the temporary chambers in the new House office building. Immediately after declaring their intention of transforming the nation into a police state, the House decided to adjourn until Nov. 27.

The House vote showed an increase of 28 in opposition to the bill, as compared with the vote which originally passed the bill Wednesday, and a decrease in its support by 26 votes.

President Truman in his veto message, made it clear he had no objections to but rather welcomes legislation which would suppress the Communist movement and those who agreed with their opposition to his war policies. But the pending legislation, he claimed, would hamper the FBI in its activities, force the disclosure of stoolpigeons operating for the FBI, and in many instances would merely duplicate powers which the government already has.

The President raised only one or two minor doubts as to the constitutionality of the omnibus police-state measure. And he admitted that some of its provisions "would put the government in the thought-control business. These provisions "would give government officials vast powers to harass all of our citizens in the exercise of their right of free speech," he said.

Truman sent his veto message, almost 6,000 words long to Capitol Hill shortly after 4 o'clock. Attached to each mimeographed copy was a personal letter signed by the President, which said: "I earnestly urge each member to read and consider this

(Continued on Page 5)

"PEACE ON EARTH"

Dear Mr. President:
I am a woman. I am an American. This is my vote for peace.
I SUPPORT peaceful mediation of the Korean conflict through the United Nations.

YES ☐ NO ☐

I SUPPORT the banning of all atomic weapons by all nations.

YES ☐ NO ☐

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Sponsored by _____

Issued as a public service by the AMERICAN WOMEN FOR PEACE
Room 125, 1186 Broadway, New York 1, N. Y.

American Women for Peace has started a post card poll to determine how the people feel about mediation in the Korea war and on abolition of the atom bomb. See story on page 2.

SUNDAY IN MOSCOW

Joseph Clark, The Worker's correspondent, tells of his first day in the Soviet capital. In his first dispatch he describes how the people crowd the parks, bookstores, theatres, concerts and movies—and everywhere is the slogan 'Za Mir'—For Peace.

Turn to Page 1 of the Magazine Section

2 1/2 Million in U. S. Sign Peace Plea; UE Meet Asks US-Soviet Peace Talk

—See Page 2—

2 1/2 Million in U. S. Sign Peace Plea; UE Meet Asks US-Soviet Peace Talk

A foreign policy resolution calling for a peaceful solution of all differences between the great powers and demanding the government "keep our foreign policy out of the hands of big business," was yesterday passed by an overwhelming majority in the convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Only some 20 of the 600 delegates raised hands against the resolution after a lengthy floor discussion in which all views were freely expressed and calmly listened to.

The five-day convention adjourned with cheers and a standing ovation for President Albert J. Fitzgerald's summary declaring that, despite difficulties ahead, the UE will remain "an independent, progressive trade union."

The foreign policy resolution was the result of many hours of discussion in the convention's committee that brought a unanimous agreement of its divergent views.

The resolution traced the development of the present war situation to big business influence upon the administration in Washington and the Marshall Plan. Instead of the promised recovery and advancement of the welfare of the people at home and in Europe and Asia, the Marshall Plan brought the world unemployment greater burdens upon the workers, and to "the brink of an atomic war."

"To carry out this foreign policy of guaranteed profits for big business at the expense of all working people under a smokescreen of fighting Communism, the U. S. has spent billions of dollars in support of reactionary, bankrupt government abroad and has estranged the friendship of millions of oppressed citizens of Europe and Asia," said the resolution.

The millions spent in A-Bomb research could be put to useful cancer, polio and heart-disease research, said the resolution. The convention called upon the government:

"1. To keep our foreign policy out of the hands of big business and initiate a foreign policy which will work for prosperity and security for the people of America and the world.

"2. Use our money and resources in support of governments abroad which are the free and democratic choice of the people and to rebuild economies which will provide trade and jobs for all rather than just profits for Big Business at the expense of the people."

(Continued on Page 6)

Two million five hundred thousand Americans in all 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone and Puerto Rico had signed the World Peace Appeal as of Sept. 22, it was announced today by the Peace Information

Center, whose chairman is Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted Negro anthropologist and historian.

Among the signers of the Appeal are more than 600 leading clergymen, scientists, writers, trade union leaders and educators, including two Nobel prizewinners, seven Protestant bishops and an atomic physicist who worked on the first atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

"The opening of the new session of the United Nations General Assembly offers Secretary Acheson a unique opportunity to make clear to the peoples of the

Communists Won't Register in New Rochelle, Says Thompson

Confidence that New Rochelle Communists would not register under the recently passed ordinance in that city was expressed on Friday by Robert Thompson, state chairman of the Communist Party, in a wire to Mayor Stanley Church of New Rochelle. Terming

the law requiring all Communists and other progressives to register "illegal and unconstitutional," Thompson pointed out that the measure had been "sneaked through" without a public hearing. He demanded that the bill be publicly debated before the City Council and indicated that the Communists would join with civic groups of all political opinions in fighting the bill.

New Rochelle, a city of 70,000, is beginning to fight back against the local law which requires reg-

istration of all Communists and other progressives living, working in or regularly passing through the city.

The law, first such to be passed in a New York community, was rushed through the City Council Monday without warning or hearing.

The measure was proposed by Mayor Stanley Church, a Democrat who for many years sought and received the backing of Communists and other progressives.

CHURCH HAS admitted he has received letters and wires of protest even though a public campaign against the bill did not get under way until after its passage. The Westchester County Committee for Human Rights, a body of prominent citizens, has protested bitterly. It is reported that among the individuals protesting was Milton Heimlich, legislative director of the Mayor's Council on Unity.

The local Standard-Leader, in (Continued on page 8)

Women's Group Start Poll on Korea, A-Bomb

The American Women for Peace, newly formed group, has started a poll designed to reflect the peace sentiments of the American people. Directed to President Truman, the

Peace on Earth poll card permits the signer to answer "Yes" or "No" on two questions. They are: I support peaceful mediation of the Korean conflict through the United Nations and I support the banning of all atomic weapons.

Distribution of the cards will take place at street corners, parks, factories, offices, synagogues and churches. One thousand members of the American Women for Peace recently participated in a peace pilgrimage to Washington.

Dr. Clementina Paolone, chairman, said of the Peace on Earth poll, "American women recognize the violent danger to our children if we do not act this minute for peace. We who want peace are in the overwhelming majority. The American Institute of Public Opinion (George Gallup) conducted a recent survey on the Indian proposal for mediation of the Korean conflict. He found that 51 percent of the American public thought it a good idea; another 10 percent thought it fair; only 25 percent thought it poor."

"No sacrifice we make now," she concluded, "while there is still time to make our dreams of peace a reality, is too great."

Houston, Tex., Sept. 22.—Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, today accused the American Medical Association of having received pledges of \$19,000,000 to campaign against the government's health program.

Speaking before the AFL convention, Ewing said the pledges were a "pretty, big piece of cash" that had been chipped in by "business firms, manufacturers, patent medicine companies, insurance companies, railroads and power companies."

The AMA, he said, is hiring high-paid propagandists in the hope of electing "reactionary" candidates in the November election. Another \$1,100,000 has been collected by the AMA, Ewing declared, through compulsory levies on his members "in a drive to defeat every liberal-minded candidate for office this year."

Rhee forces claimed to have recaptured Uisong, 45 miles northwest of Pohang; Hungdae, five miles north of Pohang, and Kigye, miles northwest of Pohang. Their claimed advances ranged from 10 miles in the Uisong area and eight in the Pohang sector to three or four miles gained at other points along the 50-mile northern front.

Marine Corps forces which invaded Inchon a week ago today fought all day on the extreme western outskirts of Seoul. They inched forward across rice fields and open fields on the northwest edge of town.

Their closest penetration was South Mountain, overlooking the west gate of the tightly packed city of more than 1,500,000 population.

12 Princeton Educators Urge Cal. U. Profs. Fight

Twelve leading educators from Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study, including director, Robert Oppenheimer and Prof. Albert Einstein, have called upon the embattled faculty members of the University of California to unite against academic encroachments.

The letter referred to 32 faculty members who were dismissed by the Regents of the University for refusing to sign a "loyalty" oath. Addressed to the Academic Senate of the University, the letter's signers said they "wish to encourage you to unite in defense of your traditional policies and principles against encroachment."

This letter represents the growing resentment among educators against the "loyalty" oaths, whose aim is to produce academic robots for the government's military program.

PREVIOUS ACTIONS

In a previous action, the American Psychological Association, which represents the nation's psychologists, had recommended that none of its members accept positions in the California University

until the "tenure system" there is improved." This referred to the posts of dismissed teachers, all of whom had "tenure status" and some of whom had been associated with the institution for more than 30 years. Members were urged to assist the dismissal with "tangible support in all possible ways, financial and others."

Dr. David Krech, president of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, which represents the majority of the nation's social psychologists, educators, anthropologists, economists and other specialists, has also instructed his Society members not to accept positions vacated by dismissed personnel.

Krech described the discharges as an "obvious violation" of academic freedom and said that anyone accepting such a position "would be doing a pretty dismal thing."

OTHER STATEMENTS

Additional statements against the dismissals have been made by Ralph E. Hinshelwood, general sec-

retary of the American Association of University Professors, who said that members of the academic professions should not be dismissed "on the basis of guilt by association." Rather, he stressed, dismissals should be made only on the basis of "professional behavior that evidences professional unfitness."

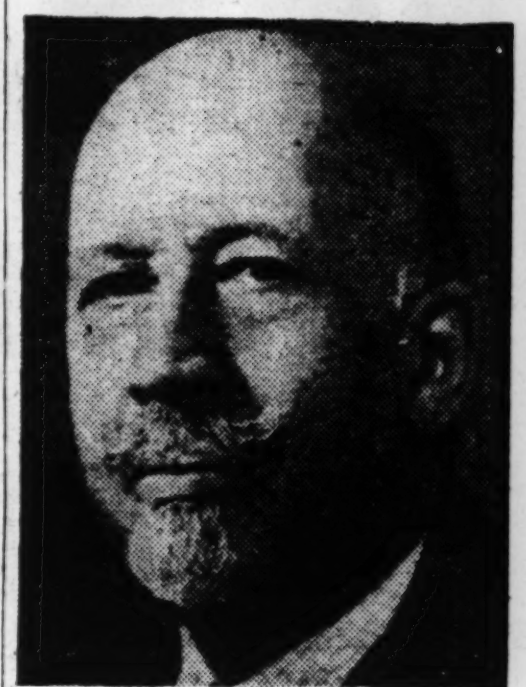
In a recent article in the Nation, Carey McWilliams pointed out that the original error in what he calls the "Berkeley Debacle" was the faculty members' consent to a political test of competence. Although the Regents of the University, President Robert Gordon Sproul and Gov. Earl Warren, were responsible for the debacle, faculty members themselves, said McWilliams, contributed by accepting the principle of a political means test.

Meanwhile, the dismissed teachers have won a court stay against their dismissal. The court has ordered the Board of Regents to show cause why the teachers should not be reinstated. In the last vote of 12 to 10 on the dismissals, Gov. Warren and nine others voted against the ouster.

world that the United States will not be the first to use atomic weapons," Dr. Du Bois declared in releasing the number of American signers of the World Peace Appeal. "He can join with the Egyptian Council of State, the Finnish Cabinet, the President of the Indonesian Republic and other national leaders who have officially endorsed the World Peace Appeal."

Among the prominent American signers are Dr. Thomas Mann, 1929 Nobel Literature Prize winner; Miss Emily Greene Balch, 1946 Nobel Peace Prize winner; Justice James H. Wolfe of the Supreme Court of Utah, and Arthur Schnabel, world renowned concert pianist.

DR. DuBOIS Heads Peace Drive



Mass Defense of Seoul Predicted

The Korean army and the people of Seoul will defend the city by street-to-street and house-to-house fighting, United Press front dispatches reported Friday. Out-numbered Korean forces, it was stated, stopped MacArthur marines at the door to Seoul.

The Korean radio report from Pyongyang said Korean forces were checking a three-pronged MacArthur drive on Kimpo airfield, Seoul and Suwon, and were "fighting furiously against numerically superior" troops to hold ground in the Seoul-Inchon sector.

According to MacArthur headquarters, Suwon was taken on Friday morning.

Stiff Korean resistance was reported on two points on the southern beachhead. British troops driving toward Songju, 18 miles west of Taegu, were stopped 10,000 yards west of the Nakdong River. Rec units 20 miles northeast of Waegwan gained less than 1,000 yards during the day.

Veal Cutlets Jump to \$1.30 Lb.

Meat prices soared to record prices this week, according to the New York City Department of Markets, with veal cutlets up to \$1.30 a pound, a five-cent boost over last week. Loin veal chops rose seven cents to \$1.05, and beef tongue went up four cents to 59.

Haircut and shave prices were on their way up, with upstate barbers taking the lead. The new prices are as much as \$1.15 for a haircut and 75 cents for a shave.

India Gov't Aide Will Bring Korea Plan to Shop Peace Parley

A representative of the Government of India will present Premier Nehru's proposals for mediating the Korean war to a peace conference of shop stewards and other delegates Saturday afternoon.

The conference will open at 1 p.m. at 13 Astor Pl. under the auspices of the New York Labor Conference for Peace.

Shiv K. Shastri, director of the Information Division of the Embassy of India, will present the Nehru proposals. He was designated to attend the conference by Mme. Vijaya Lakhani Pandit, the Ambassador from India.

Trade unionists from the Atlantic seaboard and the Middle West will attend, said Samuel Freedman, chairman of the labor group at the conference.

The conference will consider a draft statement of a peace policy toward China that emphasizes the danger of war with China.

The statement points out that

continuation of a hostile policy towards China leads toward "hostilities with China" and with neighboring Asian countries such as India.

The statements adds that America could furnish at least 2,000,000 more jobs at home by selling China as much goods per capita as America now sends to the Philippines.

Freedman said that more than 500 trade union officials have already signed a statement calling for mediating the Korean war along the lines proposed by Premier Nehru. The statement will be submitted to Warren Austin, the chief American delegate to the United Nations.

Plans for preventing the threatened atomic war will be discussed at the conference.

Pope Asks More Catholic Religion in Schools

CASTEL GANROLFO, Italy (UP).—Pope Pius XIII said Friday that all teachers must be imbued with Catholic religion and that all sciences have some relation with religion.

The Pontiff, addressing a group of Catholic educators from France, said teaching of various subjects with concurrent courses in religion is not sufficient.

W. Europe Gov'ts Afraid of Truth on ECA

Governments in Europe would topple if their people knew the truth about the Marshall Plan, Michael Hoffman, New York Times top-flight correspondent aboard, warned Big Business in America Friday.

In a cable from Geneva he said "it would be a serious political blunder" if Congress sought to destroy East-West trade by its threat to withhold Marshall Plan money.

He spoke of the old difficulties confronting Paul G. Hoffman, Marshall Plan head, in telling the truth. "The facts, if aired, might shake the governments," he said.

"Resistance to United States 'dictation' on this matter is intense in every Western European country and could easily become a major political issue in the countries where a desire for neutrality is very strong."

T. F. Murphy Due to Be New N.Y. Police Head

Thomas F. Murphy, assistant U.S. Attorney-General, may be the new Police Commissioner after Oct. 14 to replace Commissioner William P. O'Brien, it was indicated by Acting Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri. Murphy, who has already submitted his resignation to Washington, will continue in his post until the Court of Appeals winds up the Alger Hiss case which he prosecuted.

Impellitteri said he will on Monday make known Murphy's "availability" and possible police shakeups stemming from the gambling probe. He met with Murphy at City Hall on Friday for an hour and a half following earlier confabs with Brooklyn District Attorney Miles F. McDonald and County Court Judge Samuel Liebowitz, both conducting the graft investigation linking high police officials to bookmakers.

Ralph Bunch Gets Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO, Norway.—Dr. Ralph Bunche, the American Negro educator, who was the United Nations mediator in Palestine, Friday was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

B'klyn ALP Blames Demos for the Deaths of 3 Negro Babies Due to Hospital Negligence

The reported death of three Negro infants due to apparent negligence at Kings County Hospital and other hospitals has shocked the entire Brooklyn community, the Kings County American Labor Party declared today.

The lives of the three Negro infants are part of the price that is being paid by the citizens of New York for the betrayal by the Dem-

ocratic City Administration of its annual pre-election promises to provide adequate hospital facilities in Bedford-Stuyvesant.

"Plenty of promises - plenty double cross," said Mrs. Enid Tyler, American Labor Party spokesman and its candidate for Assembly in that area.

"In addition," she stated, "there are indications of shameful anti-

Negro bias on the part of the hospital. The American Labor Party joins the other outraged citizens in demanding that Hospital Commissioner Kogel immediately launch an investigation to determine the facts and prevent a repetition of the mistreatment of Negro children in our borough."

The deaths of three Negro infants in six weeks due to incorrect

diagnosis is not a mere accident—the American Labor Party declared. It is a pattern which, if allowed to develop unchecked, will bring grief and sorrow to many more Negro parents. An immediate investigation into the circumstances of these deaths is in order, and it is high time that the long promised construction of a Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital be instituted at once.

Polish Jews in U. S. Ask Ban on Anders

The American Federation of Polish Jews has called on President Truman to refuse an interview to the anti-Semitic Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, and to use his influence to get Anders' visit to the U.S. canceled. Anders, former Commander of the Polish Army-in-

Probe Death Sentence Of Negro Officer

WASHINGTON (UP).—Rep. James F. Lind (D-Pa.), said Friday he had asked the White House and the Army to investigate the case of Leon A. Gilbert, Army officer under death sentence in Korea, "Because I want to give the man the benefit of the doubt."

Gilbert, 32-year-old Negro 1st lieutenant with the 24th Infantry of the 25th Division in Korea, wrote his wife at York, Pa., that he was sentenced to death by court martial for disobeying an order that "Would have led me and 12 other men to certain death."

Mrs. Gilbert hired a lawyer who took up the matter with Lind, the Defense Department and the White House.

Lind said he had discussed the case with Brig. Gen. Charles Maylan, White House Liaison man with Congress, and had asked the Army Judge-Advocate General, Maj. Gen. E. M. Brown, to get Gilbert's records from Korea.

"I don't know anything about the case other than what has been told to me," he said. "But Mrs. Gilbert is my constituent and I want to give the man every benefit of the doubt."

Lind, who served on courts martial while a Lieutenant Colonel during World War II, said he does not know what the charge against Gilbert is, "But it wouldn't be refusal to obey an order."

"I think it would be misbehavior before an enemy," he said.

He said that refusal to obey an order under certain circumstances "May be justified or there may be mitigating circumstances." But he added that he doesn't know anything about the details of the case.

A court martial death sentence must be reviewed by the Judge-Advocate General and eventually by President Truman before it can be carried out.

Army officials said they are still awaiting details from Korea. They said it may be some time before the review is completed and a decision handed down.

276 Polio Cases

ALBANY, N. Y. (UP).—The State Health Department said today there were 276 new cases of polio for the week ending Sept. 16. Total cases for the same week last year were 189.

There were 1,584 cases reported in 1949, compared to 1,353 cases reported so far this year.

Citywide Labor Rally Sept. 27

Plans for a citywide counter-offensive to the Taft-Hartley Act and to administrative attacks on civil service employees here who are members of United Public Workers are expected to result from the mass labor rally next Wednesday evening at Manhattan Center.

The meeting is sponsored by the United Labor Committee to Defeat Taft-Hartley.

Twenty-five AFL, CIO and independent unions and rank and file members of the needle, Amalgamated, transport and maritime are backing the rally.

The UPW, spearheading the United Labor Committee's drive, (Continued on Page 6)

Exile, whose personnel was made of both Polish and Nazi murderers of Jews, is himself universally recognized as directly responsible for the death of countless Jews.

In a letter to the reactionary Nowy Swiat, Polish language paper in New York, Anders boasted that he was coming to Washington to see Truman on Monday, Sept. 25. The Jew-hater is also scheduled to be in New York on Oct. 1 for the annual Pualski Day parade and a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Federation of Polish Jews demanded that Truman revoke the privilege granted Anders to visit here, terming him "an arch enemy of the Jewish people."

Organizations endorsing the Federation's action included: Federation of Ukrainian Jews, Federation of White Russian Jews, Riga-Latvian Relief, Borisover Relief Society and the Progressive Workmen's Circle Committee.

The letter to Truman from the Federation termed Anders the "moving spirit behind anti-Jewish activities in Europe and the Near East." It cited the long record of criminal activities perpetrated by Anders' including pogroms in Palestine, as well as the pogrom in Poland traced to his British headquarters in 1946.

His visit is "an attempt to extend anti-Semitic activities to American soil," the Federation charged.

Will Truman Back Dewey?

By Joseph Starobin

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey opened his 1950 and 1952 campaigns at the Waldorf-Astoria dinner for the UN Assembly the other night—and he proved that his policy offers the American people only the catastrophe of war with Russia.

He went out of his way to insult the two chief spokesmen of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations. But it was more than a case of bad manners. It was a declaration of the platform by the candidate of Winthrop Aldrich of the Chase National Bank.

It is the platform of deliberately picking a fight with the Soviet Union, sacrificing the youth and the treasure of this nation in a disastrous military adventure.

With his customary arrogance, Dewey left no doubt about his policy. After insulting the Soviet spokesmen with the twice-told slanders about forced labor, the Governor had the opportunity to correct himself, as Andrei Vishinsky and Jacob Malik arose from the dais and began to walk out.

Instead, Dewey went even further with his ad-libbed snarl at the USSR. He took advantage of what was supposed to be a

friendly dinner for the outgoing Assembly president, Carlos Romulo, to demonstrate his complete opposition to peace, and his determination to lead this country—if gets the chance—into war.

Vishinsky had just made the offer—in his formal policy speech last Wednesday—of willingness to explore an American-Soviet settlement.

It is well known that Soviet policy refuses to take any guff from any quarters, the four years of get-tough-with-the-Russians diplomacy got absolutely nowhere. But the Soviet reaction was more than a

(Continued on Page 6)



DEWEY
LARRY GUSTAFSON

'WHY I REFUSED TO REGISTER' Marc's Office on Wheels

By Henry Steinberg

LOS ANGELES.—I was the first person arrested for failure to register under Los Angeles county's three so-called Communist registration ordinances. Why didn't I register?

The county supervisors, without any public hearing, adopted ordinances patterned on the Mundt-Nixon-Ferguson-McCarran police state measures now pending in Congress.

Such legislation violates the First and Fifth Amendments to the U. S. Constitution—the amendments that are the heart of the Bill of Rights.

The First Amendment reads: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

The Fifth Amendment is somewhat longer. Its pertinent points are that no person "shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law."

The county ordinances and the congressional bills seek to outlaw the Communist Party. They decree that the Communists are agents of a foreign power, saboteurs and spies and out to overthrow our government by force and violence.

This is the big lie—the same lie that Hitler used in his seizure of power in Germany—the same big lie that Mussolini used—the same big lie that Dictator Franco is using in Spain today.

As I have often stated publicly, I do not believe in overthrowing the government by force and violence nor does the Communist Party of the United States.

The Communist Party is not an agent of a foreign power, but a legally recognized American political party dedicated to a pro-

gram in the best interests of our people.

As for me being a "saboteur" or "spy"—that is absurd. I served overseas in the army in World War II. For 14 years I have been identified with the fights for peace, rent control, housing and civil liberties among the people of Boyle Heights and the Eastside.

I have run for public office three times. The first time was for the state assembly. The second time was for the board of education in 1948 when I received 34,500 votes. The last time was for county tax assessor this June. I received 58,777 votes.

These are some of the reasons why I did not register. There is another reason. When I was arrested, I knew that I wasn't the only person who has been arrested for "dangerous thoughts."

As a Jew, I knew that six million of my people were murdered by fascists in Europe as a result of just such legislation as these ordinances.

Every thinking person in the world today knows that those measures of the Nazis and their imitators were aimed first at the Communists, then the trade unionists, the Jews, Catholics and all of those who would not conform to fascist decrees.

I feel I owe a responsibility to the close to 60,000 persons who voted for me in the last elections, as well as thousands of additional citizens of our community who have been active in their opposition to police state legislation.

I intend to explain the real purpose behind these registration laws, to uphold the right of every citizen to express themselves in a democratic way upon all issues

The first person jailed for his alleged failure to comply with Los Angeles County's "little McCarran law" tells his story below. He is Henry Steinberg, legislative director of the Los Angeles County Committee, Communist Party. A well-known figure in the Jewish community of Los Angeles' east side, Steinberg polled 58,777 votes in the June primary for county assessor this year. In 1949, he had obtained 34,000 votes for member of the board of education.

The second arrest, under the so-called "Communist registration" ordinance was, significantly, a union leader, Gus Brown, business agent of the Furniture Workers Local 576. He was arrested just as his union was in contract negotiations on a wage boost demand.

The witch-hunting Los Angeles measure has stirred wide protest on the West Coast.

confronting the welfare of our country.

It is not later that you think. Fascism has not yet taken over America. And it won't, as long as we unite to defeat all forms of repressive legislation—local, state or national.

Settle at Upstate Ingersoll-Rand Plant

PAINTED POST, N. Y.—CIO Union and management officials announced Friday an agreement for settling the 13-week-old strike at the Ingersoll Rand Co., plant here. Terms were not disclosed.

United Electrical Workers at the Athens, Pa., and Phillipsburg, N. J., plants of Ingersoll Rand previously had won an 8-cent hourly pay boost, plus a \$100-per-employee bonus.

When Rep. Vito Marcantonio innovates it's a joy to behold. The dynamic people's Congressman whose campaigns are always practical lessons of political sagacity and devotion to the community interest, has now opened an "office on wheels."

A beautiful trailer that once had kitchen, bedroom and even a "living room," has been converted into an election campaign headquarters. Rep. Marcantonio will use it to visit his constituents throughout the 18th Congressional District and will be available night and day for personal meetings at street corners, before tenement stoops and even in between red lights.

The trailer-office which takes to the streets at 10 a.m. tomorrow is equipped with a wireless phone, files, waiting room, maps and complete paraphernalia for on-the-spot meetings and distribution of election material.

Sound trucks, including one in the name of the Trade Union Committee to Elect Marcantonio and Other Labor Candidates, will begin rolling Monday morning too. The campaign is geared for action, swift action, the kind that gets places literally.

Marcantonio's prestige, especially since his struggle against the McCarran bill in Congress, was never higher in the teeming 18th district.

The five campaign offices for Marcantonio—there are two in the eighth, two in the 10th, one in the 14th and one in the 16th Assembly Districts—are preparing distribution of thousands of folders and leaflets, mailing cards urging registration during the week of Oct. 9-14, and billboard posters. The response of the 18th CD to Marc's campaign



REP. MARCANTONIO

has caused his opponent, James G. Donovan, Democratic-Republican-Liberal, to scream for more funds.

The bankruptcy of Donovan's program is seen in his prepared poster, still at the printers, which rants: "Defeat Moscow's tool in Congress." The people who have elected Marcantonio seven times have heard this phony lie before. They never believed it. They don't believe it now.

On Hunger Strike For Wage Demands

HAVANA (ALN).—Striking streetcar workers in Camaguey declared a hunger strike and occupied the town hall as a protest against government inaction on their demand for protection as a result of bankruptcy on the streetcar line in the city.

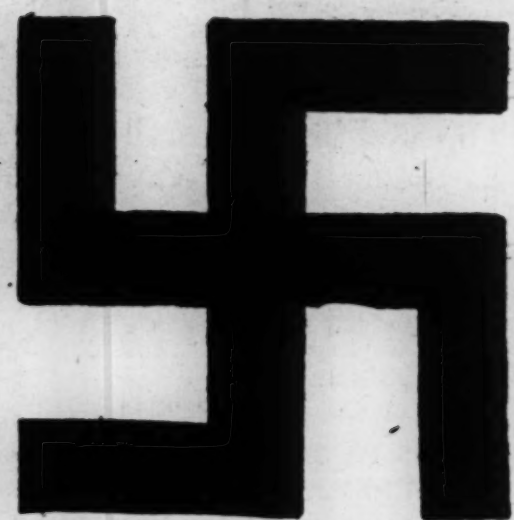
The Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis; Secretary—Howard C. Gold

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THE WORKER	4.00	7.50	14.00



BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA FIRST U. S. FASCIST CITY?

THE EXPERTS SEE the signs! From Franco Spain and fascist Greece have come congratulations to Police Commissioner "Bull" Connor on his "anti-Communist" ordinance.

THIS ORDINANCE TAKES away the liberties of ALL — except the Dixiecrats, the Ku Klux Klan, the criminal bombers of Negro homes, brutal policemen and the stooges of J. P. Morgan Tennessee Coal and Iron.

DESPITE THIS ORDINANCE, many citizens, Negro and white, who are not members of the Communist Party, are also courageously continuing the fight for constitutional liberties, human rights and democracy in the South.

Their fight is YOUR fight!
Help defeat this ordinance before it is copied in your city!

Send protests to MAYOR COOPER GREEN,
City Hall, Birmingham, Alabama

Send funds which are urgently needed for a legal challenge

SYLVIA HALL, Secretary,
Freedom in Birmingham Committee,
Civil Rights Congress,
23 W. 26th St., New York City 10, N. Y.

ORDINANCE NO. 781-F
AN ORDINANCE TO PROMOTE
THE PUBLIC SAFETY

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commission of the City of Birmingham as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any officer or member of the Communist Party of this or any other country or countries to be within the corporate limits or police jurisdiction of the City of Birmingham in or upon any day after 48 hours after the date of publication of this ordinance and before cessation of hostilities in Korea against the armed forces of the United States.

Section 2. The presence of any such officer or member within such limits or jurisdiction in or upon any such day shall constitute an offense separate from the offense of his presence within such limits or jurisdiction in or upon any other such day.

Section 3. It shall be prima facie evidence that a person is a member of such Communist Party if he shall engage in the circulation or distribution of any printed or written matter issued or purporting to have been issued by or over the name of such Communist Party or any branch thereof, or if he shall engage in the circulation or distribution of any printed or written matter issued or purporting to have been issued by or over the name of any organization whose policy is controlled by any person or persons established to be or to have been a member of such Communist Party by proof other than the prima facie evidence referred to in this section, or if he shall be found in any secret or non-public place in voluntary association or communication with any person or persons established to be or to have been a member of such Communist Party by proof other than the prima facie evidence referred to in this section.

Section 4. Anything heretofore to the contrary notwithstanding, the presence of any such officer or member within said limits or jurisdiction while he is in prison or in the custody of any law enforcement agency shall not constitute an offense under this ordinance.

Section 5. Any person who shall violate this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished within the limits of and as provided by Section 4 of the General City Code of Birmingham of 1944.

Approved July 18, 1950.
A true copy,
EUNICE S. HEWES, City Clerk.
Post-Herald, July 26, 1950.

The Worker

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The Message of Bombs

"THERE WAS NOTHING left of the place," a Marine officer said.

"It was murder," an awed sergeant said.

They were talking about the MacArthur air-sea-and-land assault on the west coast of Korea near Seoul.

The photographs, such as we are allowed to see back home, show an appalling devastation of all homes, factories, streets, buildings, and even of trees and grass. Flame and metal left a bleak desolation. How many died we do not know. The world's greatest battleship, the Missouri, stood off the coast and simply let loose its entire battery of cannon on the coastal towns. In the air, B-29 bombers and jets roamed unresisted, dropping mass death and flame round the clock. It reached the point where the air force commanders say they have "run out of targets."

Unquestionably, this was one of the completest acts of destruction that has ever taken place in any Asian country, just as the official communiqués claim it was.

BUT, WHAT DOES IT MEAN to the conscience and to the real national interests of our country?

Exactly what is it that we are carrying to the Korean nation as we drop these endless tons of bombs on their towns, villages and farms?

For example, the North Koreans have a clear and definite social program. They divide the land of the rich landlords, and give it to the landless farmer. They restore the rights of Korean workers to form trade unions, a right which has been practically outlawed in South Korea by the Syngman Rhee regime. They increase the unbelievably low wage scales prevailing under the Rhee regime to a minimum living wage, usually 500 percent higher than the few pennies a day before. They institute the eight-hour day and establish full political democracy for all Koreans.

WHAT IS THE SOCIAL PROGRAM which is backed by the bombs and shells of Gen. MacArthur? We have had many witnesses to its real character. CIO adviser to the American Commission in Korea, Stanley Earl, has told the nation of the brutal, semi-slave conditions existing under the Rhee regime. Roger Baldwin, adviser to Gen. MacArthur, returned to America calling the Rhee regime a "police state." Shocking reports, fully authenticated, of wholesale murder of trade unionists and peasants who dare to resist these conditions, have been given to the world by visitor after visitor. So ruthless has been the enslavement of the Korean peasant in South Korea that even American officials warned Rhee to "do something" to ease the situation. The corruption of the Rhee officialdom rivals that of the Chiang Kai-shek bandits.

As the bombs fall hour after hour blasting to pieces every sign of life—in skies where no opposing air power exists—as the battleships pour death from seas where no opposing fleet is to be found—what is their message?

That the peasant who has just received land must return it to the landlord? That the trade unions just organized must be destroyed and their leaders executed? That the newly-elected popular organs of government must be smashed up and replaced by the notorious Syngman Rhee political police and the pro-Japanese collaborators who are his main supporters?

GEN. MACARTHUR BELIEVES that Asian peoples can be intimidated by showing the whip hand. He is mistaken. Asia will not be cowed into submission; it will fight all the harder and will never surrender its hope for national freedom.

"Unavoidable horrors" is what the New York Times calls these new killings. "Unavoidable war" is what they are trying to sell. But war is not unavoidable! These killings are not unavoidable! A peaceful settlement in Korea can be achieved in the UN, with China, Korea's neighbor, seated, with all outside armies withdrawn, and both sides called in by the UN.

Our human conscience, our national security, demands the halt to this awful destruction of an Asian people's country!

Officials to Honor Anti-Semite

By Bernard Burton

Gen. Wladyslaw Anders is a man without a country because no nation which hates tyranny will countenance this anti-Semitic proponent and protector of Hitlerite murderers. But Anders will arrive in Washington Monday for a chat with President Truman.

Indications are that the subject of the Washington conversations will be the rebuilding of Anders' mercenary fascist army which was a disgrace to every Allied soldier in World War II. Anders will not only talk with high officials but will be given a post of honor in New York's Pulaski Day Parade Oct. 1 and will be feted at a swank Waldorf-Astoria banquet the same night.

During Poland's war against Germany, Anders pulled his second Polish corps out and fled to Iran.

Later his outfit showed up in Italy, where it displayed more activity attacking Jewish Displaced Persons, assaulting Italian anti-fascists and propagandizing against Big Three decisions on Poland, than in fighting Nazis.

This writer, as an American GI in Italy, recalls one incident by Anders' uniformed hoodlums which sent a shudder through Italy and incensed every Jewish soldier in the U. S. Army who knew of it.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR, Anders' troops were stationed in Southern Italy, in an area through which many trains passed, loaded with Jewish DP's headed for the south and then to Palestine. One such train was halted by Anders' troops who then instituted a veritable pogrom.

Men, women and children were thrown out of the train. Their meager belongings were ripped up, some stolen; windows were smashed and anyone protesting was savagely beaten. The matter



GEN. ANDERS

was hushed up and never got through to the outside world until several years later.

On another occasion, a group of us on leave from the front entered the headquarters of the Polish Red Cross in Naples. Every GI was handed a pamphlet in English by a Polish officer.

IT WAS A REPRINT of a speech by the fascist-minded Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.). In the pamphlet, the former Congressman, who was supplied material for his speeches by Dr. Goebbels' agencies, attacked Big Three decisions on Poland and all but called for war on our ally, the Soviet Union. To us GIs it sounded like an attempt to incite disaffection in the country's fighting forces.

When the war was over, Anders' men took it upon themselves to mix into Italian politics on be-

half of the reigning House of Savoy. In a number of villages they destroyed anti-Monarchist headquarters, broke up meetings and beat up participants. But the Italian workers and peasants were in no mood to take anything from Polish fascists after getting rid of their own.

A SHORT WHILE LATER Anders' army was evacuated from Italy for resettlement in Britain. But not before Anders had added 30,000 ex-Nazi officers and men to his band, many of whom were being hunted as war criminals.

They included Dr. Wladyslaw Dering, wanted for performing surgical "experiments" at Auschwitz; Father Izydor Nashajewski, wanted as former chaplain of a Ukrainian SS Division which hunted and lynched Jews; Henry Gutman, wanted as head of three concentration camps in Austria.

Anders' agents, meanwhile, sought to stir up revolts and pogroms in Poland. It was established in Polish courts that they were responsible for such massacres as the one at Kielce in 1947.

About 10,000 of Anders' men went to Palestine but were removed a short while later for launching a series of pogroms. They were taken out after the Jewish authorities warned that they would not guarantee their safety.

Later, many of these men were found in the Arab legions, fighting side by side with Nazi SS troopers, in the invasion of Israel.

The list of the crimes of Anders and his men against freedom-loving people is long and frightful. Today Anders' army is nothing but a mercenary band offering its service to anybody who will use it for reactionary purposes.

And this is the man whom Washington will honor this week.

CONGRESS OVERRIDES VETO

(Continued from Page 1)
message before he votes on the passage of the bill over the veto."

In the opinion of presidential secretary Charles Ross this was the first time any such "covering letter" had been attached to a presidential veto message.

"It has been claimed over and over again that this is an 'anti-Communist' bill," said Truman. "But in actual operation the bill would have results actually the opposite of those intended."

The President was especially critical of section five of the measure which, in order to exclude so-called Communists from defense plants, provides that the Defense Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a list of defense plants.

"I cannot imagine any document a hostile foreign government would

desire more," said Truman. "It is inconceivable to me that a majority of Congress could expect the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the U. S. to approve such a flagrant violation of proper security safeguards."

Analyzing the measure, Truman said that section one through 17, which provides that so-called Communist organizations must regis-

ter and furnish information about their organizations and members would be ineffective.

They "would result in obtaining no information about Communists that the FBI and our other security agencies do not already have," said Truman. "But in trying to enforce these sections, we would have to spend a great deal of time, effort and money—all to no good purpose."

The bill's provisions are not only

(Continued on Page 7)

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Boatmen Win

11-Cent Wage Hike

PORTLAND, Ore. (UP).—Contract gains, including 11-cent hourly wage increases, have been won by three unions here as a result of an agreement signed with 16 Columbia River barge and tug operators.

Two of the unions are AFL affiliates, the Inland Boatmen's Union and the Masters Mates & Pilots the other is the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. (CIO).

In addition to the pay boost, they obtained a cut in the work-week from 48 to 44 hours, improved seniority protection and fringe benefits. The agreement, which runs for 32 months, has a wage reopener.

Without Teeth

WASHINGTON (UP).—The Army disclosed today it has lowered its physical standard to take draftees minus some teeth so long as they meet other requirements.

Why They're Enrolling at Jefferson School

The corridors are buzzing again at the Jefferson School of Social Science. Many Institute of Marxist Studies classes have already begun; and registration for the fall term courses opening next week is rapidly gathering momentum.

It is a remarkable achievement that more than 75,000 persons have studied at this Marxist educational institution during the past seven years. There could be no more convincing proof of its vital service to the working people of our community.

Who are the students? Why do they come? Here are some of the answers they give to Registrar Rosalie Berry and her co-workers:

A Negro seaman wants to "know the real score on Russia." A trade union organizer needs "theory that will help me fight the Social Democratic wreckers in my union." A factory worker explains: "I never went to college, and I always wanted to take a course in Shakespeare."

ONE HOUSEWIFE who cannot attend evening classes is grateful for the school's provision of special care for her young children while she takes the Tuesday morning course on Economic, Political and Social Issues in the World Today. A graduate student from a local university registers for courses

in philosophy and political economy, remarking: "I hope they make more sense here than what they teach up on the hill."

A hesitant youngster explains: "I've never been here before; but I understand you have a beginning course on what this Communist business is all about." A Puerto Rican worker registers for La Cienfuegos Social, pleased at this opportunity to study introductory Marxism in his native language. A white lady hopes the course on the Negro Question "will tell me what's going to happen to the race problem down South where I live."

HERE IS A GENUINE people's

school—open to all, low fees, one night a week for 10 weeks, no entrance requirements or credits or degrees. Everyone who comes does so because he wants to learn.

And thousands continue to come. On any given night when classes are in session, between 400 and 700 students fill the lecture rooms and workshops of the Jefferson School's nine-floor building at 16th Street and Sixth Avenue.

They also take part in the many non-classroom features of the school's program. The library has the most extensive Marxist-Leninist collection in the country. Plays by the Jefferson Theatre Workshop are often better than "on Broad-

way." The Saturday afternoon Jefferson Forum witnesses many lively discussions on current political issues. Art exhibits, progressive movies, weekend conferences, Sunday evening public lectures—these are among the many and varied activities which have earned the Jefferson School its reputation as a vital center of learning and culture for the working class.

In this period of threatening war and fascism, the Jefferson School moves confidently ahead as a symbol of that bright socialist future which will surely free and enrich the lives of all our people in the years not too far removed.

UE Meet Asks

(Continued from Page 2)

workers both at home and abroad. "3. Refuse to give financial support or to intervene with military support for totalitarian and corrupt regimes anywhere."

"4. Participate in a meeting of the great powers, including Russia, to find a peaceful solution to all differences and to discuss the terrors of atomic weapons and to take action to avoid their use."

"5. Use of all our energy and resources to make the United Nations an instrument of all the people throughout the world to win better living standards, peace and security."

DESCRIBES KOREA ISSUE

During the discussion the delegates heard Manual Fried of Buf-

falo, who was a public relations officer with the occupation forces in Korea, describe how the land question is the key issue with the Korean people and how U. S. Army officers were instructed to smash the councils set up by the people and support the Democratic Party, the party of the landowners. He also described the policy of terror and suppression employed against the Koreans. This explains the hatred the people showed for the departing Americans although their arrival was greeted with joy.

Delegate Borich of Local 610, Pennsylvania, recalled the warnings sounded at the UE convention in 1947 that U.S. support for the fascists in Greece is an indicator of eventual policy against U.S. workers.

"We were right," he said, noting the trend of pro-fascist legislation

in the country today. "But we were very unpopular then."

He also referred to the loan to Franco. "Any robber, any thief, if he says he is anti-Communist, can get anything he wants today. It is all right if he rapes his grandmother, provided he is anti-Communist," said Borich.

Stanley Neal, Harvester Local 236, Louisville, said the war in Korea is "supposed to be against Communist oppression."

"I say," continued the Negro leader, "if we want to fight against oppression we do not have to go to Korea. We need only go down South and fight the oppression of the Negro people. Let's call the National Guard for that."

Both Chairman Ernest De Maio of the resolutions committee and Clifford Camaron of New York Local 475 stressed that the agreed-upon resolution expressed the convention's desire for unity in the fight for peace despite differences in its ranks.

Francis Bradley of Westinghouse, Local 107, Philadelphia, supporting the resolution, expressed the position of those who sought to avoid a clash with the Korea war policy. He said "when some of my relatives, fellow workers or neighbors are getting killed, I am prejudiced enough to be on the side of those getting killed." But he stressed that is is firmly opposed to the policy that led to the killings and said it was those big business interests "who in the thirties sought to march on Washington and set up a dictatorship" who are making U. S. foreign policy today.

President Fitzgerald, summarizing the discussion, recalled his opening speech Monday when he said that as long as the boys are in Korea they must be assured 100 percent support by the members of the UE. He said some misinterpreted those remarks as an implied no-strike pledge.

"It absolutely does not mean that," he explained.

He said that while the union will carry out its responsibilities under the wage contracts, it expects that the employers will not take advantage of the situation. Fitzgerald again reasserted the right of Americans to examine the causes of the war and demand "a correct policy

regardless of the foreign policy any other country in the world may have."

Other resolutions passed prior to adjournment called for a new trial for Harry Bridges; backed the fight against jail and deportation for Joe Weber, one of the early steel organizers of Chicago, and went on record for united action with other labor organizations for progressive objectives.

The UE's closed session on finances, it was announced, voted to increase per capita dues payments 25 cents monthly, to 75 cents. Only 20 votes were cast against.

Dewey

(Continued from Page 3)

reaffirmation of this no-guff attitude. The Russians had just reaffirmed before the UN Assembly that they stand ready to "combine their peaceful efforts" with the United States for at least the exploration of a settlement.

By walking out of the Waldorf-Astoria dinner, the Soviet statesmen were not only rebuking Dewey in the only manner that his kind understands; they were also challenging the Truman Administration to prove in practice that it has a different policy from Dewey and Dulles.

Sunday Performance

The Howard Fast play, The Hammer is being presented by New Playrights, Inc., this Sunday evening at the Czechoslovak House, 347 E. 72 St.

Sunday night is one of the few nights in which admissions are open to the public. Most other nights have been sold out for the next seven weeks.

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ALP 6th AD North Club. Sponsoring Square and Social Dance at Penthouse, 13 Astor Place, Saturday, Sept. 23, 8:30 p.m. Featuring Rec Bally and Orchestra, Irwin Silber, caller, Hope Foye entertainer.

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GENERALS WITHOUT BUTTONS, famous French anti-war satire. Three showings: 8:30, 10:00 and 11:30 p.m. Stimulating discussions. Social all evening. New membership fee: \$1. Saturday Night Film Club, 111 W. 88 St.

HENRY THE VIII, great prize winning classic with Henry Laughton, full uncensored film version. ALP Club, 200 W. 80 St., B'way, 9 p.m. Subs. 75c social.

LOOKING FOR YOU!!! At our Indian Summer Hop, 107 W. 109 St. Saturday, Sept. 23, 9 p.m. Latest in Records, Dancing, refreshments. Contributions 50c. 7th AD LYL.

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MOVIE AND DANCE at Tompkins Square YPA. Sunday evening see John Steinbeck's great film "Of Mice and Men," also Chaplin shorts. Two showings: 8:30 and 10:00 p.m. dancing continuous. 95 Ave. E, cor. 6th St., 109 floor, Contrib. 50c.

Brooklyn GALA REUNION, excellent film JYP. Sunda night, 1203 Pitkin Avenue. 8 p.m. Adm. 25c. Come and have fun.

Coming CURIOUS? KEEP WATCHING for next 15 days . . . October 9 is the night for "Spotlight on Asia" . . . Discussion, Dance, Songs. Call Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy. Oregon 3-7560.

NO PASARAN HOOTENANNY and Dance Friday, Sept. 29, 8:30 p.m. with Rector Bailey and Band, Betty Sanders, Hope Foye, Osborne Smith, Elizabeth Knight and many others at the Penthouse, 13 Astor Place. Tickets: advance (reserved) tickets, \$1.00. Tickets at door \$1.25. Tickets on sale at People's Artists, 106 E. 14 St.

VETERANS OF LINCOLN BRIGADE are holding their Annual Fall Dance on Saturday, Sept. 30, at 13 Astor Place, Penthouse, \$1.25 at door, \$1 in advance. Tix available at all bookshops.

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker 40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker 6 words constitute a line Minimum charge 3 lines

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Weekend Worker: Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

CONGRESS OVERRIDES VETO

(Continued from page 5)
unworkable but represent "a clear and present danger to our institutions," Truman had to admit.

"Insofar as the bill would require registration by the Communist Party itself, it does not endanger our traditional liberties. However, the application of the registration requirements to so-called Communist front organizations can be the greatest danger to freedom of speech, press and assembly since the Alien and Sedition laws of 1798."

Truman expressed approval of the intention of the bill to "impose various penalties on Communists and others covered by its terms."

"So far as Communists are concerned," he contended, "all these penalties which can be practically enforced are already in effect under existing laws and procedures. But the language of the bill is so broad and vague that it might well result in penalizing the legitimate activities of people who are not Communists at all."

He criticized Sections 22 and 25 of the bill as making sweeping changes in laws governing the admission of aliens. The present laws already exclude persons "dangerous to our national security" he said. The McCarran Act, however, would exclude from the country foreign-born persons who might be utilized by the intelligence services of the U. S., he said.

Truman's main complaint against Title two—the concentration camp provisions taken from the Kilgore Bill—was that it did not go far enough. Under this title the attorney general may detain, in the

event of invasion, war or insurrection, persons he thinks probably would engage in espionage or sabotage. The conferees, however, wrote into the original measure a proviso that the right of habeas corpus could not be suspended except as provided by the Constitution.

Because of this proviso, Truman said, this part of the bill would "probably prove ineffective to achieve the objective sought, since under our legal system, to detain a man not charged with a crime would raise serious constitutional questions unless the writ of habeas corpus were suspended."

"Furthermore," Truman added, "it may well be that other persons than those covered by these provisions would be more important to detain in the event of emergency."

Halfway through his veto message Truman returned again to the registration provisions of the measure.

Requiring Communist organizations to "divulge information about themselves . . . is about as practical as requiring thieves to register with the sheriff," the President sneered.

To "prove" that an organization was Communist, he said, the attorney general would have to "offer evidence relating to every aspect of the organization's activities. The organization could present opposing evidence. Prolonged hearings would be required."

"To estimate the duration of such a proceeding involving the Communist Party, we need only recall that on much narrower issues the trial of the eleven Communist leaders under the Smith

Act consumed nine months. In a hearing under this bill the difficulties of proof would be much greater and would take a much longer time."

The criteria for establishing that an organization is "Communist," Truman pointed out, included some which deal with the "states of mind of the organization's leaders."

"It is frequently difficult in legal proceeding to establish whether or not a man has committed an overt act, such as theft or perjury," said Truman. "But under this bill the Attorney General would have to attempt the immensely more difficult task of producing concrete legal evidence that men have particular ideas or opinions."

Truman voiced objection to this not because of its clear violation of the Constitution but because it would "inevitably require the disclosure of many of the FBI's confidential sources of information."

But even after this, Truman said, the case would have to go to the courts where proceedings would require "great effort and much time."

"It is almost certain that from two to four years would elapse between the attorney general's decision to go before the board with a base, and the final disposition of the matter by the courts. And when all this time and effort had been spent it is still most likely that no organization would actually register."

"The organizations so designated," Truman said, "would simply dissolve and establish a new one with a different name and a new roster of nominal officers."

Concerned Over Shaw's Condition

LUTON, Eng. (UP).—Hospital authorities expressed "some concern" Friday over the condition of George Bernard Shaw.

Officials said the 94-year-old playwright was likely to be in the hospital for another two weeks.

A union bulletin said Shaw's condition was satisfactory, but authorities at Luton and Dunstable Hospital said they felt "some concern." They said the flareup of an old kidney ailment, for which Shaw underwent surgery yesterday was serious for a man of his age, especially since it followed closely the fracture of his thigh bone.

AFL Butchers Win \$5 Hike in L.A.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24 (FP).—Some 2,000 members of Local 421, AFL Meat Cutters carved out a \$5 weekly raise for themselves as they authorized their officers to sign a new 1-year contract here with the Associated Meat Jobbers of Southern California.

The \$5 will go to journeymen while all others will receive a 6.8 percent wage increase, said Joseph A. Spitzer, business representative of the local.

Bill to Raise Taxes Sent to White House

WASHINGTON.—Congress overwhelmingly passed the tax increase bill Friday and sent it to President Truman.

Effective Oct. 1, the bill takes a 15 to 18 percent bigger bite out of withholding taxes on wages and salaries, after exemptions for dependents. This boost will mean 40 cents a week more in taxes for a \$50-a-week worker with a wife and one child.

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'It's All Ours', Say Confident Yanks

Raschi Ready for Bosox Sunday, See Indians Ending Tiger Hopes

The Yankees are 99 percent sure that 20-game winner Vic Raschi will be able to oppose the Boston Red Sox Sunday and would be on hand to power them down the last week of the American League's stretch run. Dr. Sidney Gaynor diagnosed the miseries in Raschi's arm as a "slightly inflamed muscle in the right shoulder due to over-work." He said there was no reason as far as he was concerned that Raschi could not pitch Sunday.

Manager Stengel brought his team home from its last Western swing confident that it was in the driver's seat.

"It's ours," he exulted. "All ours, if we don't blow it."

Casey said he would start either Allie Reynolds or Ed Lopat against the Red Sox in the opener of their big weekend series Saturday. Manager Steve O'Neill picked Lefty Mel Parnell to go for the Sox.

Parnell, a 17-game winner, will be shooting for his 10th straight and has beaten the Yankees in his last three starts.

Both weekend games are virtually certain to sell out. Officials in the Yankee ticket office said the games "Were the toughest since Joe DiMaggio Day last year."

Most of the Yankees made it plain they still regarded the Red Sox as their most dangerous rivals despite the fact that it is the Tigers who are tied with them.

Stengel himself implied as much when he stroked his chin and said, "We think we can take the Sox all right and those Tigers aren't going to enjoy trying to beat Bob Lemon and Early Wynn twice each in a week."

Stengel referred to Manager Lou Boudreau's announced intention to use Lemon and Wynn, who swept a double header from the Sox last Wednesday, against the Tigers both this and next weekend. Boudreau revised those plans slightly late Friday, announcing that Wynn would be held in reserve in the bullpen this weekend. Lemon, Mike Garcia and Bob Feller will draw the starting assignments.

Many of the Yankees figured Cleveland's sweep of the Sox will prove the key to the entire race. The Yankees have regarded the slugging Sox as their most dangerous rivals all season and apparently haven't changed their minds.

"Even a split this weekend leaves us in charge," third baseman Billy Johnson reasoned. "Then, if we match them against the Senators and A's during the week, they'd have to beat us twice in Fenway Park to tie. It's tough for anybody up there but we can beat 'em one out of two in the clutch for the flag."

Ford, the 21-year old rookie who has won eight consecutive games without a loss in the stretch run, was met at the railroad station by a small army of photographers. Yankee veterans like Raschi, Gerry Coleman and Johnny Mize passed virtually unnoticed through the photographers who made a bee-line for the most spectacular rookie the A.L. has seen in years.

"Don't think Stengel would hesitate to start that kid in the last one

A.L. RACE

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New York	91	53	.632	—	10
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(Not including Friday night game with Cleveland.)

Remaining Games

NEW YORK—Boston, 23, 24; Washington, 25 (2), 26 (2); at Philadelphia 27, 28; at Boston, 30, Oct. 1.

DETROIT—At Cleveland, 22 (N), 23, 24; St. Louis, 26 (2), 27, 28; Cleveland, 30 (2), Oct. 1.

BOSTON—At New York, 23, 24; at Philadelphia 25 (2); Washington, 27 (2), 28, 29; New York, 30, Oct. 1.

if we've got to win it," Larry Berra said. "And he'd win it, too."

Stengel said the rest of his squad was in perfect condition.

"The big guy's hitting," he said, referring to Joe DiMaggio. "He's hittin' about 400 since he got back in the lineup. I figure he's gonna be of some use to us in the next week."

To bolster their tired pitching staff, the Yankees called up Ernie Nevel, a 29-year-old right-hander, from Beaumont of the Texas League. Nevel won 21 games and lost 12 for Beaumont, which was managed by Rogers Hornsby. He may be used as reliever. After the Bosox series come Monday and Tuesday doubleheaders with Washington.

Charles Hits Training Peak

SOUTH FALLSBURG, N. Y.—Ezzard Charles is at the peak of training. Boxing writers who had planned to pick Louis wandered thoughtfully about training quarters here after watching Charles' latest sparring session.

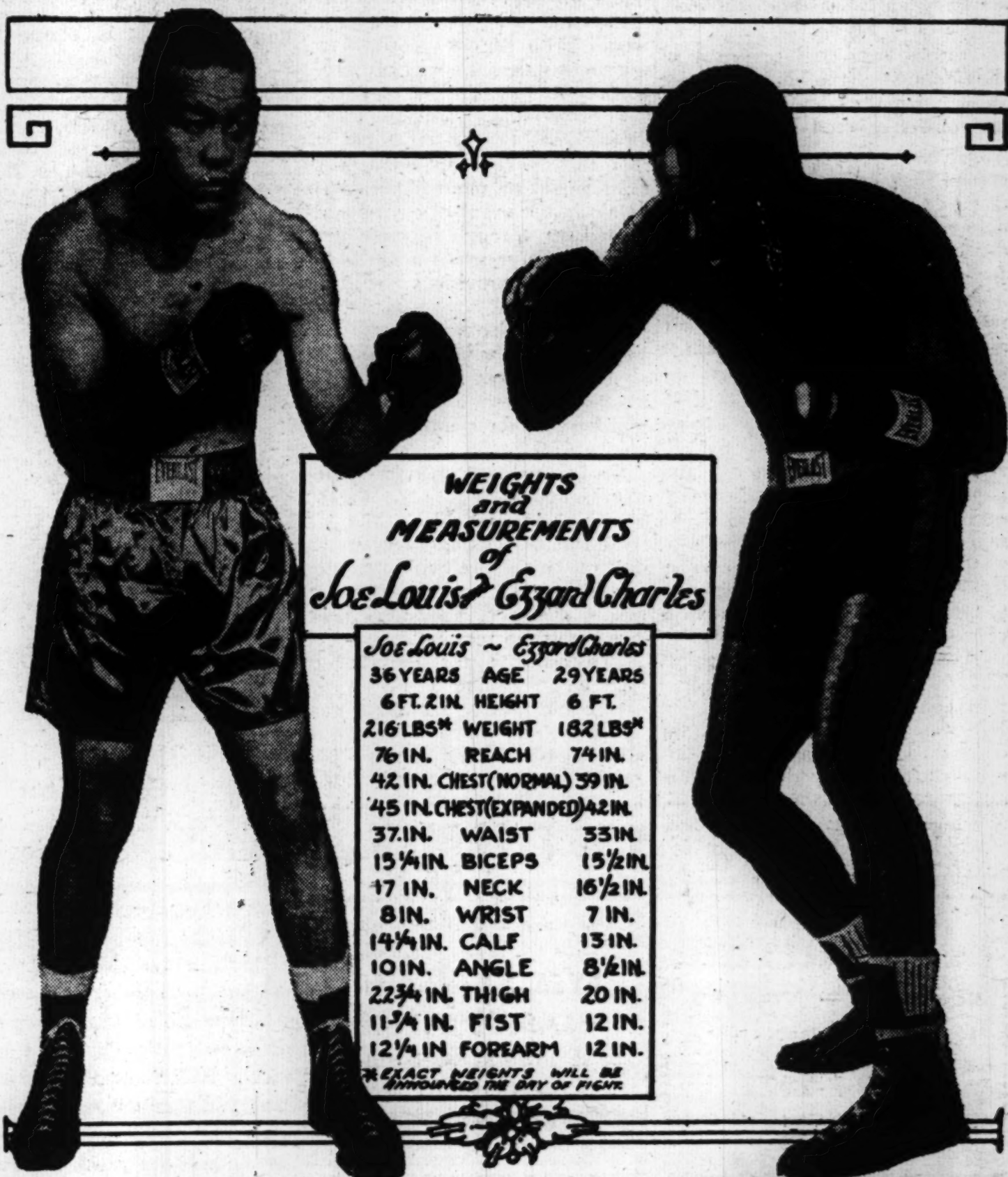
In every round with his four sparmates he was surprisingly aggressive. And he nailed his mates almost as often with straight rights to head or body, as with his more dependable left jabs and left hooks.

Although Ezzard insisted, "I am training for a 15-round fight," his concentration on right-hand smashes and his savage bursts of hooks to the head—five or six thrown with blinding speed—indicated he was preparing to knock out the ex-champion.

Trainer Jimmy Brown pointed out that Ezzard "didn't draw a deep breath" during the six rounds, but that he had "sweat beautifully." Free perspiration is one sign that a fighter is in good condition.

WORKER Sports

HOW CHAMP AND EX-CHAMP SHAPE UP WEDNESDAY



WEIGHTS and MEASUREMENTS of Joe Louis ~ Ezzard Charles

36 YEARS AGE	29 YEARS
6 FT. 2 IN. HEIGHT	6 FT.
216 LBS. WEIGHT	182 LBS.
76 IN. REACH	74 IN.
42 IN. CHEST (NORMAL)	39 IN.
45 IN. CHEST (EXPANDED)	42 IN.
37 IN. WAIST	35 IN.
15 1/2 IN. BICEPS	15 1/2 IN.
17 IN. NECK	16 1/2 IN.
8 IN. WRIST	7 IN.
14 1/4 IN. CALF	13 IN.
10 IN. ANGLE	8 1/2 IN.
22 3/4 IN. THIGH	20 IN.
11 1/4 IN. FIST	12 IN.
12 1/4 IN. FOREARM	12 IN.

EXACT WEIGHTS WILL BE INTRODUCED THE DAY OF FIGHT

In Daily Worker..

MONDAY—Lester Rodney interviews Ezzard Charles at his South Fallsburgh training camp, tells how he looks, how he feels about Joe.

TUESDAY—Bill Mardo's impressions of Charles.

WEDNESDAY—Picking the fight after having watched both in training.

And you won't want to miss the socko coverage of the fight itself, with the inside angles and dressing room interviews in the Daily Worker manner.

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Won't Sign

(Continued on Page 2)
an editorial Wednesday, charged the bill was blitzed through illegally since it was introduced and passed the same day without all members present.

The law requires everyone to register who belongs to any organization which "advances the objectives of the world Communist movement." Failure to do so within ten days will mean six months in jail and \$500 fine. Church has declared it will be applied not only to members of the Communist Party but to other groups as well. He has not defined what groups. Communist leaders in Westchester County say a wide movement of protest is beginning to develop.

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